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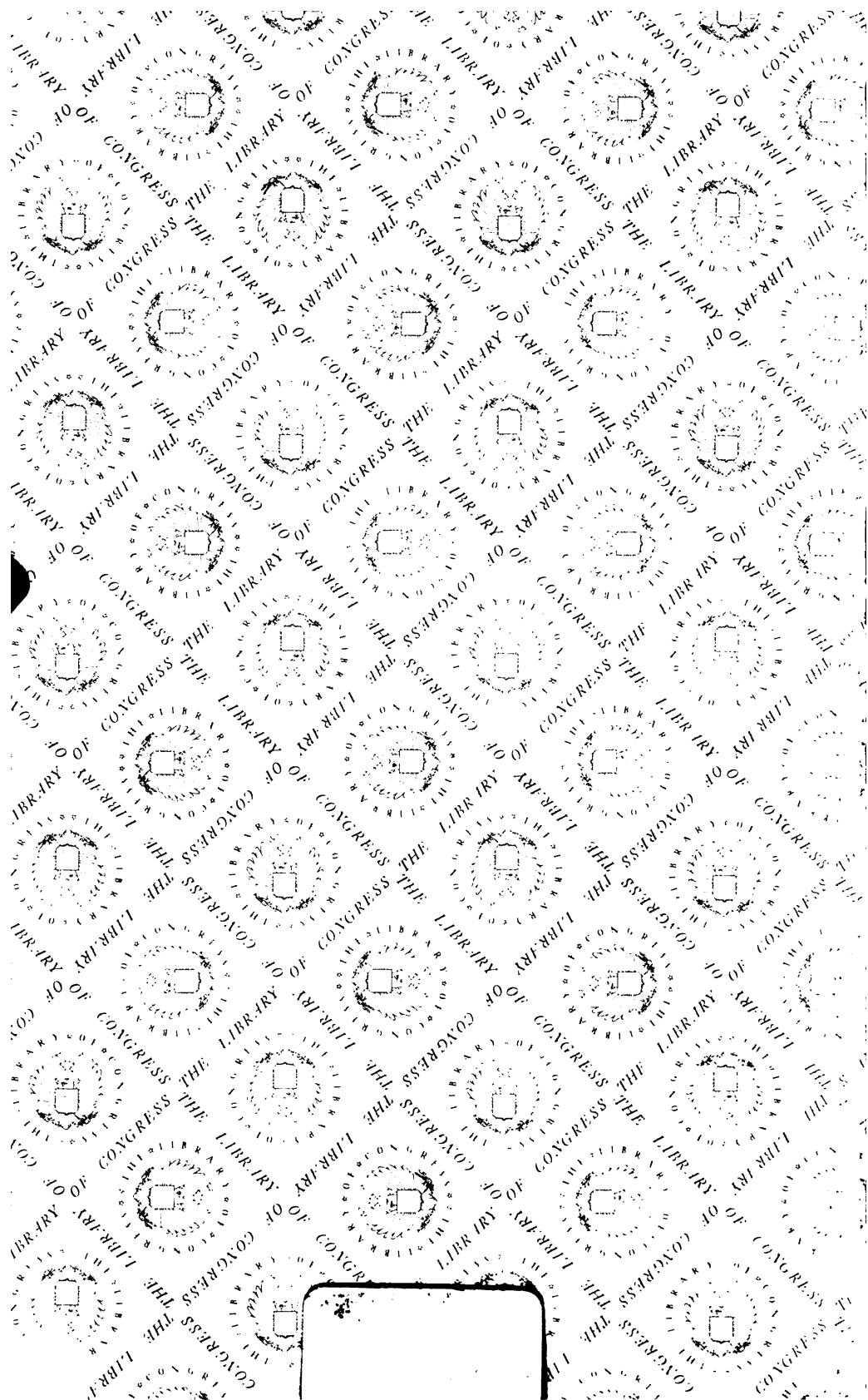
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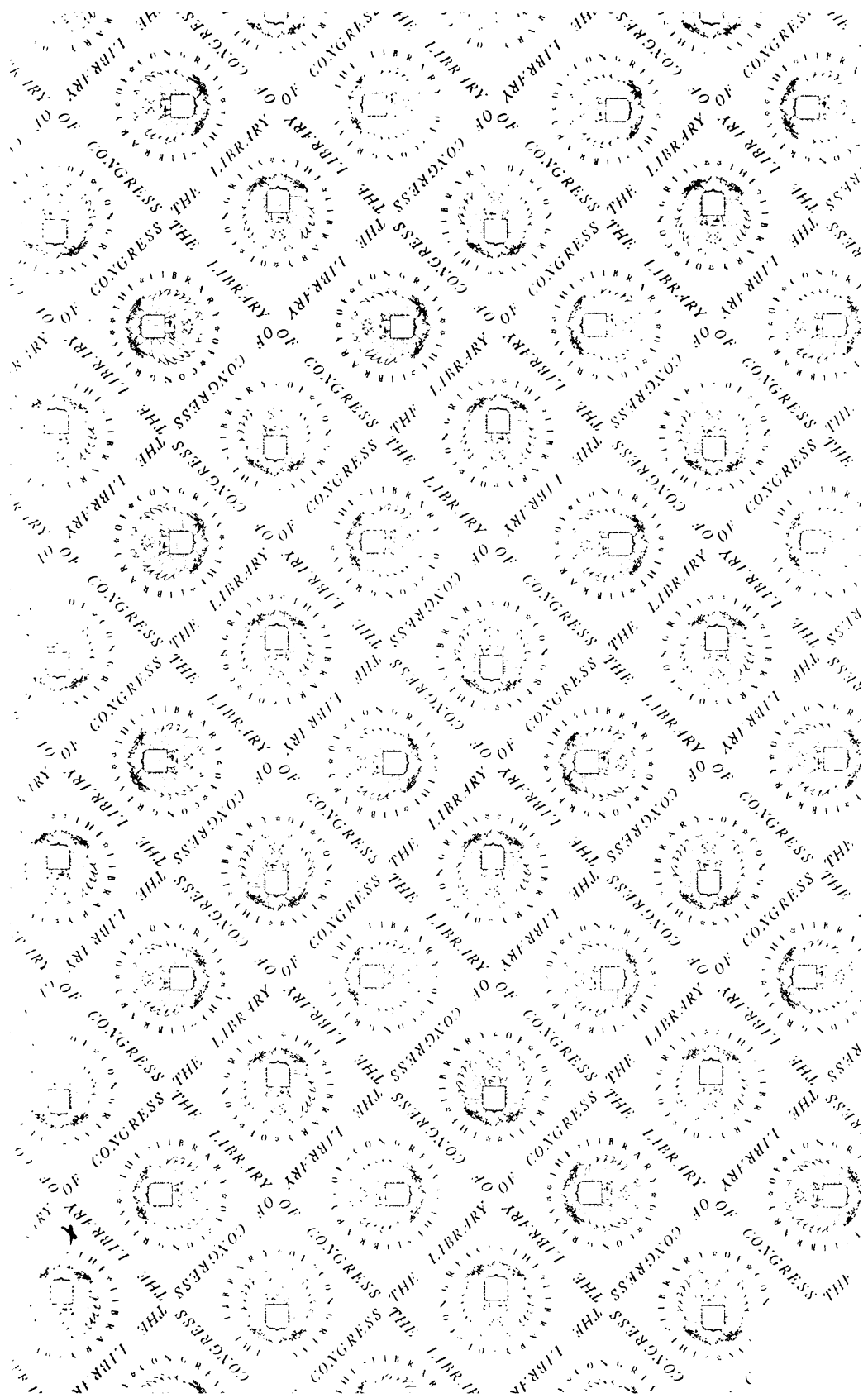
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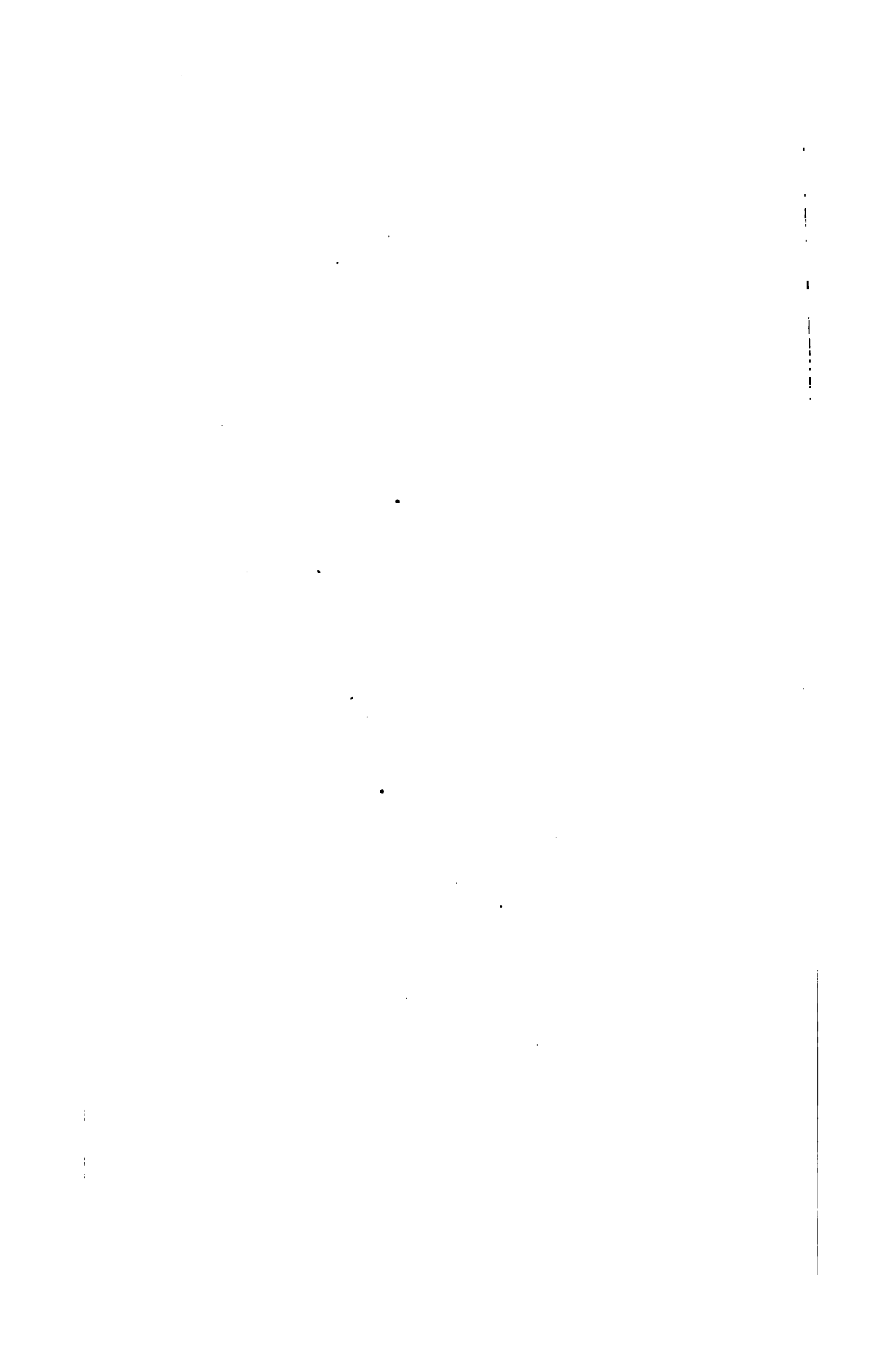
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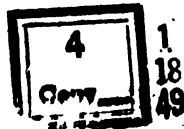
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U.S. Congress, House, Committee on
" Appropriations,
HEARINGS

BEFORE



SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. HEMENWAY, VAN VOORHIS, BURKETT,
LIVINGSTON, AND UNDERWOOD,

IN CHARGE OF

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1903 AND PRIOR YEARS

ON

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

H.B.P. 504-1950

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URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Hearings conducted by the subcommittee, Messrs. J. A. Hemenway (chairman), H. C. Van Voorhis, E. J. Burkett, L. F. Livingston, and Oscar W Underwood, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in charge of deficiencies for the fiscal year 1903 and prior years, on the days following, namely:

FRIDAY, *January 15, 1904.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

STATEMENT OF MR. HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE, THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, if you will turn to page 2 of the bill, you will find your matters there. You ask for a deficiency, in the first item, of \$3,500 for care and subsistence of horses, to be used only for official purposes, etc.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation of \$3,000?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in your estimate for 1904 you asked for \$4,500?

Mr. PEIRCE. Unfortunately our disbursing agent did not ask for enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice, Mr. Secretary, that prior to the current year you had only \$3,500?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the occasion for the expenditure of such a large sum?

Mr. PEIRCE. I left with the subcommittee on the legislative bill a complete detailed statement of all these expenditures. You must remember that our business in the Department is growing very much. It requires additional telephone service. We had to increase that service; we had an increased consumption of stationery and of many other items, and in addition, with the permission of Congress, by the appropriation of Congress, we have increased our stabling expenses. But I want to point out in that connection that two years ago, or three

years ago, the deficiency between the receipts and expenditures in the consular service was \$147,000, and the year following it was \$96,000 only, and last year it was but \$25,000. That means that our consuls are doing more business, collecting more fees, and in the consulates the expenses on the whole are less than heretofore; but it means also more work for us.

The CHAIRMAN. I see one item here, Mr. Secretary, "Car tickets, \$80."

Mr. PEIRCE. We have to send messengers out on errands, and occasionally clerks, and so on, and give them street-car tickets in order to expedite the business. If we were to send them walking it would be poor economy and require more messenger service.

The CHAIRMAN. How often do you issue street-car tickets to messengers for that purpose?

Mr. PEIRCE. Only when they are sent out on official business.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that some years ago we struck that item out of the bill, and I did not suppose that you could now spend money for that purpose out of your contingent fund. Do I understand that as much as \$80 has been spent by the Department for that purpose?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir; for the purpose of sending messengers out on the business of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. And no tickets were used to send out anyone that did not go out for official purposes?

Mr. PEIRCE. Absolutely not. Of course I do not myself distribute those tickets. The disbursing agent who does that is under bond, and he is a man of entire integrity, and I accept his statement for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at the construction you put on that language—"in going to and from home."

Mr. PEIRCE. Oh, no; the strict instruction to the disbursing agent is to allow street-car tickets only when messengers are sent out on official business.

The CHAIRMAN. You more than double the amount spent for the contingent fund. In 1898 you had \$3,000, with a deficiency of \$500. In 1900 you had \$3,000, with a deficiency of \$1,000. In 1901 you had \$3,500, with \$712 deficiency; and in 1903 you had, all told, \$5,000.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you increase that to \$7,500. It looks like a very rapid increase.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes. It is also a very rapid drop, be pleased to observe, in the net results of the consular service, from \$96,000 to \$25,000 deficiency, and from \$147,000 to \$96,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, by strict economy and by buying only what you need, can you get along with \$2,000 deficiency?

Mr. PEIRCE. No, sir; we can not. We need \$3,500. There will be a deficiency there, a further deficiency at the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand that on the legislative bill we prohibit deficiencies of the contingent fund?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to notify the Departments now that contingent funds must hereafter be so distributed that they will go through the entire year, and, of course, it is not worth while for us to go through the form of making up an appropriation bill if the Departments are afterwards to determine whether or not they will stand by

it. And it is the intention of the committee hereafter to say that the contingent fund shall be distributed so as to go through the whole year. Of course we want to give you a sufficient fund.

Mr. PEIRCE. If Congress will give us what we ask for, we will have no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. No; but we do not always agree with the Departments as to their necessities. It is just that. In view of the controversy upon the floor yesterday, possibly you could tell us as to the number of carriages and horses that they have in connection with the State Department?

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Mr. PEIRCE. Certainly. We have the carriage of the Secretary, which we have had for seventeen years. It was secondhand when we got it. Then there is a pair of horses for that carriage. Then we have two carriages for the Assistant Secretaries, and two horses therefor.

The CHAIRMAN. Two horses for each carriage?

Mr. PEIRCE. No; one horse for each carriage. I believe we have two horses for the mail wagon, both of which are so old as to be almost useless, and then we have a spare horse for the Secretary's carriage.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, all told, for the State Department you have a carriage, which you say is seventeen years old and bought secondhand, which is used by the Secretary of State, and then you have two one-horse carriages used by the Assistant Secretaries?

Mr. PEIRCE. Then there is also an old surrey for the general use of the Secretary. But that is in such a dilapidated condition that it is hardly ever used now. But it was originally intended for summer use. We have nothing that could be called luxurious in our stable.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, out of what appropriation do you pay for the care of the carriages used by the Assistant Secretaries?

Mr. PEIRCE. Out of the appropriation here given for the contingent expenses of the Department of State. For instance, I to-day have come up in one of those carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask, Are those carriages used only for official purposes?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir; only for official purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you comply with the law strictly?

Mr. PEIRCE. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now tell us briefly what purposes these carriages are used for. Is it just as you came up here to-day? In other words, what services are you required to perform with these carriages officially? Is it such service, for instance, as that of to-day?

Mr. PEIRCE. There are certain official visits necessary to be made, especially so in the Department of State—the official visits from the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would go into it in detail, because we would like to have information for use on the floor of the House.

Mr. PEIRCE. I do not know how I can go more precisely into detail than that. There are frequent, constant, daily official visits to be made to officials of the Government and to officials of the diplomatic service, and it is essential that the officers of the Department of State should keep up those relations. There are also official functions in the evening from time to time, when it is necessary to use those carriages.

Those are the occasions when those carriages are used, and for such purposes as this, to-day, and going to other Departments, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, by reason of your office as Assistant Secretary it becomes incumbent upon you to make these official calls at different times upon the foreign representatives, and you use those carriages for that purpose?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir. Let me say, that before the present custom was established, it was a very serious tax upon my very limited resources and very limited salary to make those officials calls that were absolutely necessary. It was a very serious tax, that expenditure for carriages, upon my personal resources.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You ask for the purchase of two horses?

Mr. PEIRCE. Those are to replace horses that are practically broken down.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have they been condemned?

Mr. PEIRCE. Not officially condemned, but they are horses that are long past their usefulness.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to get out of you this fact: Have you any that are not serviceable?

Mr. PEIRCE. In the first place, from their age, those are unserviceable; and in the second place they are no longer sound.

Mr. BURKETT. Are these the mail-wagon horses, or are they the Secretary's?

Mr. PEIRCE. The mail-wagon horses.

Mr. BURKETT. I want to ask you, Here you have \$516 for stable rent for the rest of the year, and \$300 that you have used, making \$816. Is that the rent for the stable?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. You have no stable of your own?

Mr. PEIRCE. No; we have to hire a stable.

Mr. BURKETT. For four, or five, or six horses?

Mr. PEIRCE. For five or six horses; yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you made an effort to estimate what it would cost you to hire a carriage and horse from a livery stable per day? Have you ever done that?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes; I have, for my own personal use, and I do not remember what the price was.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I will tell you why I ask. It is said that Secretary Stanton during his secretaryship paid a livery stable \$8 a day for horse and carriage, and it was a saving to the Government in the end.

Mr. PEIRCE. I do not think you would find it a saving to the Government now. The hire of horses and carriages is very high indeed in Washington.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is very high to feed a horse, too.

Mr. PEIRCE. If you will examine the items of expense which I prepared, you will see that our total cost for the stable is about \$2,000 a year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many horses have you?

Mr. PEIRCE. Six, I believe, to the best of my recollection.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is pretty heavy, about \$350 a head.

Mr. PEIRCE. That is a dollar a day, is it not? But that includes the carriages also.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask you a question on that line.

Are any carriages and horses used by any in the Department of State, other than the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretaries?

Mr. PEIRCE. Some of them have their own horses.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. They do not use Government horses?

Mr. PEIRCE. Absolutely not.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I notice, Mr. Secretary, that the expenditures up to December 12 were about \$983. You estimate for the next six months \$1,251 for stable expenses?

Mr. PEIRCE. That probably is by reason of the date of the rent, or something of that sort—a difference in the date of the rent. You will observe that it amounts to about \$2,000 a year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I want to say to you that my experience here is that you can have a horse cared for in a public stable for less than \$250.

Mr. PEIRCE. I have been unable to do so, and I tried very hard indeed to do it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You see, there the hostler is furnished, and the food, and everything else. You add to this expense the keeping of the hostler. This amounts to but little for you, Mr. Secretary, but it amounts to a great deal when you come to keep three or four hundred horses at a private stable.

Mr. PEIRCE. I think you will find that, as compared with other departments, we are doing it as moderately as any.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is not the question.

Mr. PEIRCE. You will observe that although that item commences with contingent expenses, for care and subsistence of horses, etc., that feature of it is not the principal one, and it is a pity that the item was prepared in that particular form. The principal items are entirely different things from that; stationery and telephone service and various items of that sort. They are absolutely essential to the prosecution of our business.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now go to page 3, contingent expenses of foreign missions. Mr. Secretary, you had \$180,000, and you ask for a deficiency of \$20,000?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That item has increased. You will notice that in 1899 you had, as a deficiency and appropriation together, \$150,000. In the last few years you seem to have increased it with great rapidity. Now, I want to ask you, Mr. Secretary, this is a fund which you use in your discretion, and determine what will be allowed to foreign missions? Is it possible for you to keep within the amount appropriated by Congress?

Mr. PEIRCE. It is impossible. For years it has been impossible to keep within the amount of \$180,000; absolutely impossible. We estimate as nearly as we can. We do not dare to ask for all we want to, because Congress never gives us what we require; but we manage as carefully as we can, and still we come out at the end of the year with a deficiency. The items are very carefully and closely scrutinized, but the expenses and the number of our officials are annually increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a disposition to call for items which you have not heretofore had?

Mr. PEIRCE. No, sir; there is not.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have gone \$15,000 beyond the amount you estimated for.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not possible to get along with less than \$25,000 deficiency?

Mr. PEIRCE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you of this money on hand now, unexpended?

Mr. PEIRCE. I am not informed this morning, but I will communicate it to the committee, if they desire.

The CHAIRMAN. Send it up to us and itemize it. Give us the items which you think will make up this \$25,000 deficiency which you ask for.

Mr. PEIRCE. Very well, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You have stated, Mr. Secretary, that the cost of foreign intercourse is constantly increasing. Now I notice that your estimate for 1904 was \$190,000. You now ask for a deficiency of \$25,000, which would make \$215,000; and now for the year 1905, notwithstanding this constant increase, you ask for \$190,000.

Mr. PEIRCE. I was absent when the estimates for 1905 were prepared. Had I been here, I would have insisted on asking for at least \$200,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. In making up these estimates have you at any time had in view a deficiency which you expected to ask for later?

Mr. PEIRCE. Certainly not. I can not tell what the subordinates in the Department may have in view. Of course I have to use a general supervision, rather than a detailed one, in preparing this estimate. But it is my purpose to make the estimate accord with the needs of the service. We can not always foresee what we shall require.

EMERGENCY FUND.

The CHAIRMAN. On the top of page 4, Mr. Secretary, in the emergency fund for diplomatic and consular service in 1902, you had \$63,000, and in 1903 and 1904 \$75,000 each. There was no deficiency in 1902 and 1903. Now you ask for a deficiency for 1904 of \$45,000. Of course we understand that this is a fund used under the direction of the President.

Mr. PEIRCE. It is paid only upon the order of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not always used by him, but it is under his direction?

Mr. PEIRCE. It is used under his direction, absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, as a rule, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of State?

Mr. PEIRCE. That I am unable to answer. I am unaware of it. So far as I know, it is used under the direction of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. Now can you give us any reason why they have asked for \$45,000 deficiency?

Mr. PEIRCE. I am unable to say. I presume that the exhaustion of the fund is foreseen, owing to exigencies which the President foresees. We have nothing to do with the fund further than to disburse it on the President's order.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not at liberty to state the reason why?

Mr. PEIRCE. I am not at liberty to question. I do not know, and I could not state, not knowing.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am trying to get at, Mr. Secretary, is this: Is it the President that asks for this \$45,000 deficiency?

Mr. PEIRCE. It is.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If there was a necessity for it prior to this time, with this new Department of Commerce and Labor, whose duty it is to do the identical thing that you propose to do here with this deficiency, we could understand it.

Mr. PEIRCE. I do not admit that for a moment, sir; indeed, I should say absolutely that the Department of Commerce and Labor has no bearing whatever on this emergency fund.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is it not to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes; but the Department of Commerce and Labor—it is not its function to extend commerce and labor in the same way that the Department of State does. That refers to our consular and diplomatic service.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It seems to me that this fund ought to be charged to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and not to the Department of State. Heretofore it was charged to the Department of State; but why should it be any longer now?

Mr. PEIRCE. That I am unprepared to say. This is a fund for expenditure by the President for emergencies which the President foresees. It has been the custom to put the expenditure of it—the disbursement of it—into the hands of the Secretary of State.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could we get an itemized statement of the expenditure by the President of this \$75,000?

Mr. PEIRCE. That, sir, you would have to ask the President for.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The accounts are kept in the State Department, are they not?

Mr. PEIRCE. I presume they are.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could we not get an itemized statement of those expenditures?

Mr. PEIRCE. Only by order of the President.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is a secret fund?

Mr. PEIRCE. I do not know that it is a secret fund. It is a fund for expenditure by the President. We disburse it only on the order of the President.

Mr. BURKETT. Is there not a record of it somewhere?

Mr. PEIRCE. Oh, yes; I presume there is.

Mr. BURKETT. Does not this go through the Treasury's books, and is it not audited somewhere?

Mr. PEIRCE. I presume not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, after you go back to the Department, if the President or the Secretary of State feels at liberty to give us an idea of the reason for this deficiency, we would be glad to have it. Of course, we understand the conditions under which the fund is expended, and if they feel it is not proper to send the information down, all right; but if they can give us some information, and it will not be injurious to the service, we would be glad to have it. The question may come up in discussion on the floor of the House.

Mr. PEIRCE. I will be pleased to communicate that to the Secretary of State.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have this expression in here too, "commercial and other interests." That is an ambiguous expression.

Mr. PEIRCE. What other interest is covered here I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt the intention of Congress originally, in giving this fund to the President, was to give it to him for whatever purpose he thought was to the interest of the Government, and if he saw fit not to have it go through the usual form of accounting, well and good; otherwise the certificate of the President is sufficient authority for the use of the fund. Now, if you can just give us some reason for this deficiency we will be glad to have it. If you can not do it, I would be pleased simply to have a statement come down to the effect that the money is to be used under this statute, and it is not, in your judgment, proper to give the items.

REPAIRS TO LEGATION BUILDINGS.

Now the next item, Mr. Secretary, is on the same page, page 4, "Repairs to legations." You had \$3,000, and you ask for \$2,000 deficiency.

Mr. PEIRCE. Unfortunately, we have not asked for enough in that item. We need \$4,000 more. We had hoped to get along with \$3,000. Unfortunately, we suddenly discovered that both our legation premises at Seoul, in Korea, and our legation premises in Japan had fallen into such decay that they have practically to be rebuilt, and we really require it. It is an emergency which we could not foresee. One of those legation buildings finally collapsed.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that?

Mr. PEIRCE. I believe it was the one somewhere in Japan. I am not quite sure.

Mr. BURKETT. Where is that in Japan?

Mr. PEIRCE. I am not sure. The condition of those buildings is such that it is no longer worth while to repair them. We have been expending \$3,000 a year hoping to get along.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, on that one?

Mr. PEIRCE. On those two.

The CHAIRMAN. How many places are there where we own our own legation property?

Mr. PEIRCE. I think only those two, to the best of my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think the one in Japan is past repair?

Mr. PEIRCE. Both are, unfortunately, and at the same time. You know buildings out in that part of the world are not constructed as our buildings are here.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, if they are past repair and we should allow this deficiency, could you use it?

Mr. PEIRCE. Oh, yes; we could. This would enable us to rebuild. One has got to be rebuilt and the other we have got to repair and put a roof over our minister's head.

The CHAIRMAN. But the question I put is, since you are asking for an appropriation for repairs, can you rebuild out of this, which is practically a rebuilding?

Mr. PEIRCE. I do not mean to say that we are absolutely constructing a new building, but we have got to do an amount of repairing that amounts almost to a new building. I think you failed to take into

account the fact that a building in that part of the world is a very different thing from a building here.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; but, Mr. Secretary, you can not build a new building out of an appropriation for repairs. The Comptroller would not pass the account.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, but you could put on a new roof on the house, and when I say rebuilding—I am speaking, of course, with somewhat loose phraseology—I did not expect it to be taken so literally.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that they are going to make extensive repairs?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, extensive repairs, almost amounting to rebuilding.

The CHAIRMAN. When did we buy this property?

Mr. PEIRCE. That I can not tell you without referring to it in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think it is absolutely necessary to have this deficiency?

Mr. PEIRCE. Absolutely; and indeed, as I say, we need \$4,000 instead of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you, Mr. Secretary, without too much trouble, give us a brief history, in a communication, of these two buildings, stating when we purchased them, what we paid for them, and what we have spent on them up to date?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if we own any other legation buildings we would be glad to have you add them to the statement.

Mr. PEIRCE. Very well.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, did you ask about the consular service in Manchuria?

The CHAIRMAN. No. I thought Mr. Hitt can inform us about that.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF CONSULATES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 5 you ask for \$65,000 deficiency for contingent expenses consular service. You had \$215,000.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$215,000 have you on hand, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. PEIRCE. I shall have to look that up and inform you later.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to inform us as to the amount you have on hand, and itemize, as near as possible, the amounts included in making up the estimate for that \$65,000?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir. I would like to call your attention in that connection to what I have before said in regard to the very large reduction of cost to the Government in the consular service. I have referred to it before, and it is a matter that has been published.

Mr. BURKETT. The consular service costs less now; is that what you mean to say?

Mr. PEIRCE. The consular service cost the Government three years ago \$147,000; two years ago, \$90,000; last year, only \$25,000.

Mr. BURKETT. How do you account for it? How does that come in?

Mr. PEIRCE. Because we are making our consuls do more work and collect larger fees.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not exactly understand that, Mr. Secretary, because the appropriations for 1897 were only \$180,000.

Mr. PEIRCE. Will you kindly send, Mr. Chairman, for the report of the Fifth Auditor? You will find it stated there specifically. This shows you the cost. It is exactly as I say; the contingent expenses are increasing, but on the other hand, so are the receipts from the consular service.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The receipts go against this do they?

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes; and the net cost to the Government three years ago was what I said just a moment ago.

Mr. BURKETT. That is on account of larger customs imports?

Mr. PEIRCE. Because we are now making our consuls more careful, and keeping better oversight of them, and making them collect the fees more rigidly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand what you mean, Mr. Secretary. The estimate here shows that the deficiency asked for this year in the consular service is much greater than it has been for eight years, and the estimate for the Department next year is \$290,000?

Mr. PEIRCE. You are not taking into account the fact that the receipts have increased also. If you will kindly read the report, which has been published as a public document, which I made on my tour of inspection, you will see that I have pointed out the fact that we ought to spend more money for a little while in equipping our consulates, in order to put them on a par in the matter of decency of appearance with the other consulates of the world. Our consuls abroad are doing business now in a condition which is a disgrace to our country. Our consulates are worn and shabby. But in spite of that, our consuls are doing this business, and doing it in a way that makes them the model of the world in many respects. Our consular reports are copied by Germany and Great Britain officially; and our expenses, as I say, have been reduced from \$147,000 to \$25,000, net expenses. And if Congress will grant the legislation necessary to put it upon a paying basis, we can not only put it on a paying basis, but on a basis where it will add an absolute revenue to the country.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The fees of these consular officers go into the Treasury?

Mr. PEIRCE. The fees that I refer to do. There are certain notarial fees that unfortunately go to the consuls. I would like to see them all go to the Government, and have the consul compensated by salary alone.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to get it into our hearings, Mr. Secretary, I would like to have you refer to these two tables showing the receipts of fees and the amount we expended.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I begin to see it now. I thought at first it was the consular fees that went to the consuls that he was talking about.

Mr. PEIRCE. No; it is the fees that go into the Treasury. There is another comparative table in this publication here. It is on page 7 of the report of the Auditor for the State and other Departments for 1903, for the fiscal year ending June 30. There it is stated that in the year 1891 the excess of expenditures over receipts was \$117,018.35. The next year it was \$157,545.05. The next year the excess was \$96,042.90; the next year, \$297,006.62; the next year, \$100,567.92.

The CHAIRMAN. Without going on further, Mr. Secretary, we will just put this table in and the tables of the last two years.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

13

[From the report of the Auditor for the State and other Departments for 1903, page 7.]

Comparative statement of consular fees received and expenditures made annually from 1884 to 1903, inclusive.

Year.	Consular fees received.	Salaries and other expenses.	Excess of expenditures.	Excess of receipts.
1884	\$895,780.27	\$872,345.08	.....	\$23,435.19
1885	791,345.43	870,183.10	\$78,837.67	.....
1886	881,569.79	900,604.90	19,035.11	.....
1887	950,690.64	918,973.26	.....	31,717.38
1888	999,172.31	934,983.93	.....	64,188.38
1889	979,191.60	953,580.37	.....	15,611.23
1890	1,039,653.26	1,032,048.08	.....	7,605.18
1891	978,142.58	1,095,160.93	117,018.35	.....
1892	940,040.50	1,097,585.55	157,545.05	.....
1893	1,009,060.26	1,105,108.16	96,042.90	.....
1894	758,410.81	1,055,417.43	297,006.62	.....
1895	938,764.66	1,039,332.58	100,567.92	.....
1896	975,500.30	1,045,920.70	70,420.40	.....
1897	914,432.66	1,051,389.45	136,956.79	.....
1898	822,246.95	1,124,323.32	302,076.37	.....
1899	915,088.30	1,078,531.73	158,443.43	.....
1900	1,011,610.95	1,117,148.52	105,537.57	.....
1901	1,004,824.10	1,151,864.26	147,040.16	.....
1902	1,097,475.03	1,194,447.53	96,972.50	.....
1903	1,190,634.42	1,216,759.54	26,125.12	.....

Consular fees.—The consular fees collected for official services are stated in detail as to the character and amount at each consulate in Table H of the Appendix, and aggregate in kind and amount as follows:

Invoice certificates	\$1,050,014.25
Landing certificates	29,513.66
Bills of health	84,871.50
Miscellaneous	26,235.01
Total	1,190,634.42

[From the same report, page 34.]

Recapitulation, showing expenditures and receipts on account of the Consular Service, from Tables B, C, D, and E.

Paid:	
Salaries, consular service	\$584,705.95
Salaries, while receiving instructions and in transit	13,199.86
Salaries, consular clerks	12,305.13
Pay of consular officers for services to American vessels	7,522.32
Compensation from fees (secs. 1703, 1730, and 1733, Rev. Stats.) ..	203,204.74
Office rent and clerk hire (sec. 1732, Rev. Stats.)	2,624.00
Contingent expenses, United States consulates	236,967.57
Allowance for clerks at consulates	121,406.69
Expenses of prisons for American convicts	4,598.32
Salaries, interpreters to consulates in China, etc	14,624.86
Salaries, marshals for consular courts	7,607.11
Expenses of interpreters and guards in Turkish dominions, etc ...	7,992.99
Total	1,216,759.54
Received:	
Consular fees received for official services	1,190,634.42
Excess of expenditures over receipts	26,125.12

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we would be glad if you would send up to us the balance of the \$215,000 contingent expenses of consulates. Please have it itemized as much as possible.

Mr. PEIRCE. Yes, sir. I would like to point out, in this item for the consular appropriation, a matter in the consular service that does not seem to be generally appreciated. Possibly it is superfluous in this

committee, but it is apt to be lost sight of, that the consuls of the United States are the business agents of the United States abroad. Now, in the town of Calais, France, for instance—I take that up hap-hazard; there are many such cases elsewhere—the manufacture there is laces, lace curtains, and goods of that sort.

The importation into the United States of these goods from Calais amounts to something over \$4,000,000 a year. The duty on these goods is \$60,000. The business of the consul with regard to that is to watch out for undervaluations of those goods. Now, the interest of the United States in those importations amounts to \$2,400,000. There are seven or eight American houses maintaining purchasing agents in Calais alone for the purchase of lace goods made there and shipped to the United States. This \$4,000,000 worth of goods are divided among those houses. Therefore the interest of the Government of the United States is the largest American financial interest there. Every one of those agents of a private corporation or firm receives a larger salary, and has larger clerical assistance, than our consul. Indeed, each of them has a salary not only higher, but each has a force of from five to eight clerks, while our consul there has only a French clerk who is paid \$500 a year.

Now, the interest of the Government of the United States there is a very important one, and if our consul is not given adequate assistance to enforce our laws and prevent undervaluation of goods in the invoices, the Government loses the most important part of his service there. Those invoices are of very considerable volume, and the work requires much labor. And it can not be expected that a single man can promptly attend to all that unless we give him the means to employ assistants. That is simply a sample of our consulates elsewhere in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. Are his valuations taken when the goods arrive at one of our ports?

Mr. PEIRCE. The goods are also appraised, but in many, many instances the appraisement is general, and primarily based upon the consul's certificate; and frequently the memorandum of the consul in doubtful cases determines the appraiser in making his final appraisement. The appraisement here is a final one, because it is believed—and of course it must be so—that being properly supplied with information as to the cost of manufacture in Europe, a man on the spot will be better able to do it than a customs officer here.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. NOLEN L. CHEW, DEPUTY AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Chew, you will notice on page 10 of the bill, if you will turn to it there, an item for 25 skilled laborers at \$720 a year, from the 1st of February to June 30. Please explain to the committee, if you will, the necessity for employing these clerks at this time.

Mr. CHEW. The necessity is this: We are behind in the money-order branch of our office; that is, to keep the work current. There are 27

people now detailed in the office from various other bureaus of the Treasury Department, and we need those people to keep the work current. And there are some of these people who will leave us on the 1st of March, for the reason that there will be no further appropriation with which to pay them. They are now on the rolls of the office of the Auditor for the War Department, and they are carried as repairers of rolls, out of a lump sum appropriation. There are 14 of these, and their time will be up in March, and the Treasury has told us that we will have to get along with scarcely any details on account of the other bureaus of the Department wanting their people back. To meet that situation we submitted this estimate to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the request that he submit it to Congress, asking for these 25 people from February 1 to June 30 of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are you behind in this work?

Mr. CHEW. I would say, three-quarters behind, with some of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean nine months?

Mr. CHEW. Yes, sir; nine months.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do?

Mr. CHEW. They sort money orders.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is absolutely necessary to have them in order to keep the work of the Department current?

Mr. CHEW. Yes, sir; they are already provided for, Mr. Hemenway, in the appropriation bill for 1905, and if they could be kept on from February 1 they would simply be continued without a break.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. T. BUSHNELL, CHIEF OF THE MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION.

Mr. ERNST G. TIMME, Auditor for the State and other Departments. Mr. Chairman, the matter appertaining now before this committee concerning my office is the additional increase asked for under the deficiency bill. I have with me the chief of the division in which all that extra work will naturally go, and as he is better posted on these questions than I would be, I will ask that he be substituted for me.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall be glad to hear from him.

Mr. TIMME. This is Mr. Bushnell, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bushnell, turn to page 10 of the bill before you. There you will find, at the foot of the page, an item under the heading of Auditor for the State and other Departments. [Reading:]

For the following additional clerks from February 1 to June 30, 1904, inclusive, namely: For two clerks of class 4, three clerks of class 3, and three clerks of class 2; in all, \$5,226.90.

Please explain to the committee the necessity for this additional force.

Mr. BUSHNELL. This is brought about by the additional work that is put upon our office by the act of February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor. This is all new work which was distributed among other auditing offices prior to that date, and there was no increase in our Department. Congress made no provision whatever for the additional work that came into our office. We find, by the actual developments so far, that the estimate that has been made is insufficient.

Mr. BURKETT. Who has been doing this work heretofore?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Part of it has been done by the Auditor for the Treasury Department, part of it by the Auditor for the Interior Department, and a portion we have done.

Mr. BURKETT. Why can not you continue doing it the same as you have been doing?

Mr. BUSHNELL. This is all new work that has come into the office by reason of this new Department. There is no provision whatever for clerks to take care of it.

Mr. BURKETT. Who has been doing it, as I said, since this new Department was created?

Mr. BUSHNELL. The bulk of the work has only commenced since the 1st of July, only the executive part of the office; but the transfer of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department and of the Interior Department did not go into effect until the 1st of July.

Mr. BURKETT. Who has been doing it in the seven months?

Mr. BUSHNELL. We have detailed clerks as best we could.

Mr. BURKETT. There is not much new, anyway, because that Department of Commerce and Labor is pretty much built up by transfers from elsewhere.

Mr. BUSHNELL. There is a great deal new. I have at present five clerks at work on the new work which has come in under that act, and they are unable to keep up with it at all, it is increasing so rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are you behind with the work now?

Mr. BUSHNELL. The work has only come in in large bulk since October. The transfer of those bureaus took place on the 1st of July, and under the act requiring accounts to be rendered quarterly we received the accounts for the first quarter—that is, from July to the 30th of September—in October and November; and some of them have only recently been received.

The CHAIRMAN. What effect will the additional half hour of work have upon your Bureau?

Mr. BUSHNELL. That will have the effect of about one clerk, with the clerks which I now have detailed in my division. I have 14.

The CHAIRMAN. And the additional half hour makes a difference of about one clerk?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Of about one clerk. As an illustration, I have brought with me here the accounts of the disbursing officer of the new Department, which involve simply the appropriations for the Immigration Service, the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and the work of the Department proper since the 1st of July—just for the one quarter ending September 30, and it has required the continuous service of two clerks for three months to settle these accounts for the September quarter. It involves some 49 appropriations and something over 49,000 vouchers. That is only a small part of the work, entirely new to the office, that has come in since the 1st of October. That has taken two clerks.

Now all the other work, and a large part of the new work, has come in from the division having jurisdiction of the customs accounts—all the accounts of the customs officers for collections on account of navigation fees, tonnage tax, head money from alien immigrants, deceased passengers, inspection of foreign steam vessels, and pay for services to vessels, which makes up a part of the compensation of collectors. All those accounts which, by the act of February 14, 1903, are divided as

to jurisdiction between the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, all of that is new work that has come into our office.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks are required to audit those accounts?

Mr. BUSHNELL. I have at present two clerks who have been engaged on that work continuously. Those accounts are rendered monthly. By comparison—if you will permit me—with the manner in which the accounts were rendered before by the Auditor for the Treasury Department, the customs officers rendered under each one of those heads their accounts monthly, and the clerks in that office, in taking up the accounts which are now retained in that office, would simply have these additional accounts to settle, along with those which they have. There are some thirty combinations by which the collector gets his maximum compensation.

What are now left with the Auditor for the Treasury Department are the collections on duties and merchandise. If any collector fails to make his compensation—his salary compensation—from the addition of merchandise collections, he has to come to our office to get the services to vessels he is entitled to; then, if that is not sufficient, the navigation fees to which he is entitled; and from the different combinations, as I say, he makes up his compensation. But it is necessary for us to be in constant touch with the accounts of the other portions of the customs service in the other office, and in that way it more than doubles the work over what it would have been had it remained in the other office.

Mr. BURKETT. The appropriations last year that were new for the Department of Commerce and Labor were about \$100,000. Now, all the other appropriations were audited in some Department, were they not?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Either yours or some other?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Yes. The steamboat inspection and immigration were audited in the Treasury Department by the Auditor for the Treasury.

Mr. BURKETT. When you take that work, it means less work for them?

Mr. BUSHNELL. There is no provision for that. We have not had them heretofore.

Mr. BURKETT. What has become of those clerks?

Mr. BUSHNELL. They are still in the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department.

Mr. BURKETT. And they have been relieved of this vast amount of work you are telling about, and they have not given you a clerk?

Mr. BUSHNELL. We have two detailed to us—practically loaned to us—but they are not on our roll.

Mr. BURKETT. That looks to one who does not know about it as though they were keeping clerks there when they did not need them. Who is the man who is responsible for that?

Mr. BUSHNELL. I should say that the act of Congress creating the new Department and arranging for the transfer of the work is responsible.

Mr. BURKETT. Congress did not arrange for the transfer of the work to the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments,

did it? They did not create in that act of Congress anything in respect to the clerical force of the Auditor for the State and other Departments?

Mr. BUSHNELL. No, sir; no provision was made for it at all.

Mr. BURKETT. But by the act that created your office you have certain work to do?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Now, if some work be taken out of the office of one of the Auditors and is transferred to you, and that office would still hold its clerks, who would be responsible for that, instead of somebody calling for new clerks when new work has to be done?

Mr. BUSHNELL. I should say it was the duty of Congress to provide that the necessary clerks should follow the work when transferred.

Mr. BURKETT. No; it is not the duty of Congress. You have executive officers?

Mr. BUSHNELL. Yes; but Congress provided for each bureau, saying there shall be so many clerks of class 3, so many clerks of class 4, and so on. There is no authority to increase the roll of one bureau and decrease the roll of another lodged with an executive officer.

Mr. BURKETT. Yes; but there is a law by which clerks can be detailed from one bureau to another.

Mr. BUSHNELL. I do not know of any such law.

Mr. BURKETT. There is such a law. How are they detailed now?

Mr. BUSHNELL. They are detailed, for ninety days at a time, to do work in our office. They are not on the rolls of our office.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How many clerks have you in your Bureau, did you say?

Mr. BUSHNELL. On the regular roll I have only 9.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How many have you on the temporary roll?

Mr. BUSHNELL. I have 5.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is 14.

Mr. BUSHNELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. What is the condition of those clerks as to age and efficiency to do work?

Mr. BUSHNELL. They are all efficient. Their age would average middle age—somewhat below middle age. A number of them are quite young, and they are very active and bright, and efficient clerks.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. You would consider all of the fourteen efficient to do their work?

Mr. BUSHNELL. The problem which our office is confronted with is the fact that this is entirely new work, and voluminous, and work of a new Department—that is, growing work. That is added to even the same work that is done in another office by separating the jurisdiction. These customs accounts, as settled now, give no relief in the work of the Auditor for the Treasury Department, but, on the contrary, they give additional work.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, by this act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor and transferring certain duties to your office from the office of the Auditor for the Treasury Department, your duties are increased and his duties are not to any great extent lightened?

Mr. BUSHNELL. No; in so far as the bureaus were transferred bodily.

The CHAIRMAN. Where you have added jurisdiction—you looking after a part of these customs accounts and the Auditor for the Treasury

Department looking after other portions—how is it then? It does not relieve him much by transferring a portion to you?

Mr. BUSHNELL. No, sir; I do not see much relief.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

**STATEMENT OF MR. WALLACE H. HILLS, CHIEF CLERK,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase of horses and wagons for office mail service, to be used only for official purposes; care and subsistence of horses, etc., \$500.

Mr. HILLS. I will state, Mr. Chairman, there has been no increase for horses or carriages and wagons within the past fifteen years in our Department, and, relatively, within the past twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many horses have you?

Mr. HILLS. Eleven horses.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$500 deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we had to replace last summer three of our horses. They were old and we had to have them condemned. We bought three new horses. There has been a slight increase also in the cost of forage.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please tell me, commencing with the Secretary, as to what equipment you have in the Department in the way of carriages?

Mr. HILLS. The Secretary has a landeau, bought in 1885 or 1886, and a coupé or rockaway.

The CHAIRMAN. Is one of those an open carriage?

Mr. HILLS. Both are closed carriages. One is a two-horse carriage and the other a one-horse. He has three horses.

The CHAIRMAN. What other official in your Department has horses?

Mr. HILLS. Each of the Assistant Secretaries has one horse and one carriage.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Assistant Secretaries are there?

Mr. HILLS. Three. I should say Secretary Taylor has three horses; his private property. The Government merely maintains them.

Mr. BURKETT. He is one of the three assistants?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who uses that?

Mr. HILLS. That has been assigned to Secretary Shaw—that extra one. Now he uses three. In other words, it is necessary. Two will not stand the traveling required.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, as a matter of fact, in the Treasury Department, in addition to the Secretary's carriage there are two one-horse carriages used by Assistant Secretaries and paid for by the Government?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And the Government maintains Secretary Taylor's horses?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He furnishes his own horses and carriage, and the Government takes care of them?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Does he furnish the carriage?

Mr. HILLS. I believe the carriage belongs to the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. He has one carriage of his own, has he?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; and the second one, which he uses in inclement weather, belongs to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure that is all, Mr. Hills?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; there is another carriage for general use in and about the building. It is assigned to the chief clerk's office.

The CHAIRMAN. You usually use that carriage when you want to send people out, do you?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and to send sick people home when they get sick. Yesterday, for instance, one of our watchmen fell down, and he was sent to the hospital, and that carriage was used. It is for emergencies of that kind and for extraordinary occasions.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a general carriage for the use of that Department?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is assigned to the chief clerk's office, and you keep it subject to call for emergencies?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it used for any other than official purposes?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. Generally speaking, it is kept for official purposes. In addition to that, that is the only reserve horse we have in the barn, and where an emergency arises we will put that horse in other work. We have one large wagon that hauls heavy freight; as a matter of fact it hauls all canceled money and United States securities from the Treasury to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is heavy work. Then we have one small wagon for two horses. Then we have a smaller wagon for one horse, and we use one of the two horses that were assigned to mail purposes to haul this wagon. This one wagon goes when the mail is light, sometime during the day, probably the second mail. Then we have another mail wagon, not so large, hauled by one horse.

The CHAIRMAN. How long, Mr. Hills, have you had those carriages there?

Mr. HILLS. From time immemorial. It will go away back to the sixties, Mr. Chairman. The appropriation now is not so large as it was in 1885 and 1886. In 1885 it was \$5,000 and in 1886 it was \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. These carriages have been maintained there since the sixties?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. The equipment is not so large now as it was twenty-five years ago. Then, in addition to the Assistant Secretaries, of whom there were only two at that time, the Auditor for the War Department, and I believe the Treasurer of the United States, had a carriage each, and I think perhaps the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had one also. So you see, as a matter of fact, there has been a reduction rather than an increase in the equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been reformers.

Mr. HILLS. I do not know that it is a reform. It is a reduction. It is a privilege that has not been abused in our Department.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Hills, do you have your own stables?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

FILE HOLDERS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go on to the next item if there are no further questions. For the purchase of file holders and so forth, you ask \$1,800?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. That is to meet requisitions. We have requisitions on file now, to fill which would probably cost between \$400 and \$500. We thought we could get through until the end of the fiscal year with \$800.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not absolutely necessary to fill the requisitions if they go beyond the appropriations made, is it?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Of course the appropriation does not control the business of the Department. These file boxes, as a rule, go into the offices of the Auditors, and they consider them indispensable. I have made efforts to dispense with them and to substitute something else, but without avail.

The CHAIRMAN. We hope to make the appropriation to control hereafter. We expect that when we make an appropriation it should be so used as to prevent a deficiency. You have had \$2,000 for quite awhile. In 1900 we gave you a deficiency of \$8,000, and we have increased the appropriation, doubled it, recently, raising it from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and given you the full estimate—the full estimate in 1903 and the full estimate in 1904, \$4,000.

Mr. HILLS. I have always made it a point not to exceed the amount appropriated by Congress if it agreed with the amount estimated.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice that for 1904 your estimate was \$4,000, and you were given that amount.

Mr. HILLS. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand of that fund now, Mr. Hills?

Mr. HILLS. \$1.63.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for files and cases. It is not absolutely necessary to buy any additional files and cases until your appropriation for 1905 is available?

Mr. HILLS. I will say it has been the policy of the Department for the last year or two to introduce the card-index system, and these index cases cost considerable money. We have introduced them into nearly all the Auditor's offices, and into the Secretary's office, and they are labor-saving devices, and they save the purchase of books which we formerly had to put into the offices of the Auditor for the Interior Department in connection with handling pension claims; and it has saved the Government many hundreds of dollars every year that would have otherwise been used for the purchase of books.

Mr. BURKETT. In this contingent fund have you spent the money already?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. When you bought these horses, you simply contracted for them?

Mr. HILLS. They have already been purchased.

Mr. BURKETT. Have you spent all the contingent fund you have?

Mr. HILLS. I have the balance here remaining to the credit of the different appropriations.

Mr. BURKETT. How much of that contingent fund have you, intended for horses and wagons?

Mr. HILLS. \$8.99.

Mr. BURKETT. If we did not appropriate any more, you could not spend any more?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; unless we sold some of our horses.

Mr. BURKETT. You could not do that without condemning them?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. These file cases, you say, are labor-saving devices?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you dispensed with any clerks on account of buying them?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, no. There has been an increase in the volume of business in the Treasury Department in the last year of about 40 per cent.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If it were not for this, you would have to ask for more help?

Mr. HILLS. I am not prepared to answer that question, because I could not do it with positive knowledge; but it is perhaps so. In the Treasurer's Office there has been an increase in force of 180 persons in the last five or six years.

FUEL.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions we will go on to the item on page 7, at the top, for purchase of coal, wood, and so forth, \$1,500. The appropriation for the current year was \$12,000. How much of that have you on hand?

Mr. HILLS. \$1,410.50. There has been a great increase in consumption, especially of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it necessary to have the additional \$1,500 to buy the fuel and oil?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not expended for any other purpose?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. I do not know of any expenditure made from this appropriation since the 1st of July that has not been for actual necessities. There has been no extravagance at all.

LIGHTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the purchase of gas, electric current for lighting and power purposes, gas and electric-light fixtures, and so forth, your estimate was \$15,500. We gave you \$15,000, and now you ask for a \$4,000 deficiency. Where is the trouble?

Mr. HILLS. My figures do not seem to agree with yours. Since those estimates were prepared, I think, we are operating 14 presses for affixing the seals to United States securities. The old presses were operated by steam. The new presses we put in in order to save space and accomplish more work in a given time. I think they are doing twice, if not three times, the amount of work the old presses did, and they are operated by electric motors. In addition to that, there has been a great deal of other work in the Department. Probably never in the history of the Department has there been more overwork.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Treasury bought any fancy fixtures?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; none of that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand?

Mr. HILLS. Well we have overauthorized that appropriation \$1,268.76. That anticipates the cost of gas up to June 30, next.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you include the other \$2,800 for?

Mr. HILLS. A great many contingencies. If this weather should continue as in the last month, I presume the excess would be greater than what I stated here.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that \$1,268 will pay for the electric current and gas up to June 30?

Mr. HILLS. It is overauthorized now that much.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that \$2,800 for?

Mr. HILLS. I will have to give you that information after I get back to the Department, Mr. Chairman. These papers were handed to me only this morning. I had not time to go over them carefully. It is my theory that we anticipated that.

FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for purchases of boxes, book rests, chairs, etc., \$3,750. You had \$8,500 for this year. How much have you still there in that fund?

Mr. HILLS. \$468.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What kind of clocks are these you are buying?

Mr. HILLS. The ordinary timekeeping clocks, such as you have on the walls and mantels.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Not those timekeepers—those registers?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we did away with those several years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you base this deficiency on?

Mr. HILLS. You see, we have now only \$468 left out of \$8,500. There has been no material increase in that appropriation for several years, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a large increase in the number of clerks throughout the Department; and at the lowest calculation I believe the increase in the volume of business would approximate, if not exceed, 40 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. But you get beyond what you estimate?

Mr. HILLS. Not only has there been a great increase in the volume of business, but an increase also in the cost of everything—lumber, hardware, and everything of that sort is away out of sight now.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What kind of furniture are you buying, Mr. Hills?

Mr. HILLS. Most of it is made after our own plans and specifications. It is good substantial furniture.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the wood?

Mr. HILLS. Quartered white oak.

WASHING TOWELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for washing and hemming towels, etc., \$3,500. How much have you on hand of this fund?

Mr. HILLS. \$762.

The CHAIRMAN. You have gone clear beyond your estimate there again. What is the trouble there?

Mr. HILLS. I do not get these figures just as you do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 9 you will see your estimate for 1904 is \$10,000, and we gave you \$8,000. You are now asking for \$3,500

deficiency. You are \$1,500 above your estimate on that, and also upon the other items.

Mr. HILLS. Oh, I was confusing 1905 with 1904. We had, with the deficiency on that appropriation last year, \$13,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And that seemed to clean you up, and yet you come back.

Mr. HILLS. This estimate for 1904 was made a year ago last August, and there has been a great increase of business in the Department since then. I did not anticipate it when the estimates were made.

The CHAIRMAN. You think then, Mr. Hills, that this estimate is necessary to conduct the business during the remainder of the year?

Mr. HILLS. I do, and I am free to state, Mr. Chairman, that we will exercise just as much economy as if we knew actually to a penny the amounts we needed. There is no extravagance in the office, as I have said before, many a time. Here, for instance, if a requisition is made for a typewriter machine, the requisition requires that the person making it shall state fully the necessity for it; but we do not accept that as conclusive. We send a man to his office to make an investigation first. Then if a chair is wanted, we do the same thing. A man may want a new desk. We want to know why, and we investigate; and we pursue that plan in all of these expenditures.

TYPEWRITERS.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay for typewriters?

Mr. HILLS. The regular market price, less 10 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. HILLS. For a Remington machine, \$100; we get it for \$90. We get 10 per cent off. If it is \$90, we get 10 per cent off also.

The CHAIRMAN. I was told this morning, coming down here, that the Government was paying from \$82 up to \$90 for typewriters that were being purchased by outside corporations, where they bought a quantity, for \$50 and \$60.

Mr. HILLS. I doubt that statement, Mr. Hemenway. I guess that man must be interested in some low-priced machine. The standard-priced machine is \$100. However, any suggestion, of course, which the committee would like to make, we would like to carry into effect. We have 350 typewriters in the building, and about 40 or 50 clocks. To renew them and keep them in repair involves a considerable expenditure of money. None of our letters go out written in longhand nowadays. The rule of the Department requires they shall be written on a typewriting machine.

RENT OF BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now go to the item on page 9 for rent, including heat and light, janitor and elevator service, etc., for the new building on Thirteenth street known as the Builders' Exchange Building. You ask for \$1,800. Let me ask you, in this new Department of Commerce and Labor how many bureaus of the Treasury Department were transferred to the new Department?

Mr. HILLS. Five.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were they located?

Mr. HILLS. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Standards are located just south, over there in the Butler Building.

The CHAIRMAN. How many were located in the Treasury building proper?

Mr. HILLS. The Steamboat-Inspection Service and the Immigration Service.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms did they occupy?

Mr. HILLS. About 16 or 17 rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do with the space after they vacated it?

Mr. HILLS. As a matter of fact, we took from our building a year ago last summer the Light-House Establishment, the Life-Saving Service, and the Commissioner of Navigation and put them in rented quarters, in order to relieve the overcrowded condition. Now, when the Immigration Service and the Steamboat-Inspection Service were transferred, we took them out and brought back the Life-Saving Service, which just about filled up the space they had vacated.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you let them spread out?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you put them in the same place?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. We gave the Revenue-Cutter Service a little more room as the result of this exchange of positions, but the Life-Saving Service scarcely has sufficient room for proper accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do with that rented place?

Mr. HILLS. That was turned over to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Steamboat-Inspection Service went into that, in part.

The CHAIRMAN. They spread a little, did they?

Mr. HILLS. I do not know as to that. I know that we simply got our people back into the building, and that is all I have had to look after.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to do with this new space?

Mr. HILLS. We want to bring back to the building the Life-Saving Service, in order to give the Treasurer's office additional room. I had a measurement made of the space occupied by the people in the redemption division of the Treasurer's office, where they handle this redeemed United States currency. I found there were 104 people in those rooms, and that each person occupied only 6 square feet of floor space. They are there handling that redeemed money, with an exceedingly bad odor, and but little ventilation, and it is surprising to me that the sick list of that division is not larger than it is, considering the place in which it is located.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is not that sufficient space?

Mr. HILLS. Six square feet of floor space? Why, when we put people into the new Post-Office Department building, people thought 100 feet was not too much.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you other portions of the Treasury Department building where they are spread out over a great deal of space?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; that is one of the most difficult problems we have to deal with.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you know about this building, Mr. Hills—this Builders' Exchange building? Have you looked into it yourself?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it that we get there? I understand you want to pay \$1,500 a year.

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; \$3,600 a year, including heat, light, and elevator service.

The CHAIRMAN. How much space do you get there?

Mr. HILLS. I have forgotten; but I think it is about 40 cents a foot that we pay for.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compare with the rentals generally in the District?

Mr. HILLS. It is a very reasonable rent. I went to a number of places, and could not find anything so advantageous.

The CHAIRMAN. Who were over there?

Mr. HILLS. The Department of Commerce and Labor has in this building the Light-House Board, the Steamboat Inspection Service, and the Navigation Service.

The CHAIRMAN. The Department of Commerce and Labor started out in this building?

Mr. HILLS. We rented it originally, and when the transfer of bureaus to the Department of Commerce and Labor was made, those bureaus simply stayed there. It is on Thirteenth street, between G and H.

Mr. BURKETT. How wide in front?

Mr. HILLS. The frontage is three lots. I should have said 45 cents a square foot rent per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. You have looked into this personally, Mr. Hills, and believe that it is necessary to rent this building?

Mr. HILLS. I do not believe there is any question about it, Mr. Chairman. This begins February first.

Mr. BURKETT. What bill provides for this rental after that?

Mr. HILLS. This goes from the 1st of February up to the 30th of June, 1904.

Mr. BURKETT. What will you do afterwards?

Mr. HILLS. That will come into the estimates for 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. No; that will have to be taken care of for 1905. You had better take care of this on the other side, Mr. Hills, and get it inserted in the legislative bill for the next fiscal year.

Mr. HILLS. All right; I will try to do that. I would suggest, gentlemen, in connection with that, that if the appropriation is made, you should strike out the location of that building, because if it should be destroyed by fire or otherwise, it would be embarrassing to us, under the terms of the language used. In that case I question whether we could rent anywhere else with that money, and I question the propriety of indicating any particular building in an appropriation for rental. You see how embarrassing it would be.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what do you propose to put in for this building?

Mr. HILLS. I should say simply for rent of rooms for the accommodation of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Who do you propose to put in this building?

Mr. HILLS. The whole of the Life-Saving Service.

RENT—EXPOSITION BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, at the bottom of page 10, Mr. Hills, is an item headed "Government Board, Louisiana Purchase Exposition." The world's fair people have been renting some buildings. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Those exhibits, nearly all of them, are pre-

pared right here in Washington, and owing to the crowded conditions of the Executive Departments and other Government establishments it is impossible to get room in which to assemble and prepare them properly. It has been the practice for years, on occasions like this, to go out and rent a building for storage purposes and for workshops.

It has been the practice also of the auditing officer to pass such vouchers; and following the precedents established, the present Board went along on the theory that they had the same right, and rented storage rooms. The Auditor of the Treasury passed the account, but under a recent decision of the Comptroller, inasmuch as there is a provision in the Revised Statutes which forbids the rental of a building in the District of Columbia from any appropriation unless the appropriation in terms provides for such rental, it was held that we can not rent. It is indispensable, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay?

Mr. HILLS. The rents are reasonable. I do not think the whole thing will exceed more than \$5,000 or \$6,000. There is only one office rented. The Exposition Board has one office only. The other is for storage purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Please describe the buildings as to floor space, which you have, and tell us what you have been paying for them, and what they are used for, in a letter, Mr. Hills, so as to cover it in case of questions that may be propounded to us on the floor.

Mr. HILLS. I will do so. (See p. 33.)

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the balance in the current appropriation for assistant custodians and janitors?

Mr. HILLS. Five thousand dollars. I would state, Mr. Chairman, that I have reviewed this proposed deficiency in the last day or two very carefully, and I am of the opinion that that could be reduced to \$20,000 from the \$36,500 named.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice that the law requires that this sum shall be so apportioned as to prevent a deficiency.

Mr. HILLS. Yes; but it will involve the discharge of people.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble?

Mr. HILLS. You do not give us the amount of our estimate. For instance, the estimates for this year were based upon the actual requirements of the buildings for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along now with \$20,000 deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Do you know of a public building in your own experience that has more people than are required, Mr. Chairman? The fact of the matter is, they have not got enough. We do not pay as high wages as other branches of the Government pay. We pay our laborers only \$540, and our charwomen \$270. That is below the rate paid by other branches of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 12, in that same item, you drop out the words "and immigrant stations." Why is that?

Mr. HILLS. They have been transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they got any money?

Mr. HILLS. That is their lookout. We can not take care of them. They are paid out of that head tax on immigrants. We merely elimi-

nate this because it is not a part of our Department any more. They have never participated in this appropriation.

FURNITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is furniture and repairs of furniture, \$80,000.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that is \$4,000 less than the estimate.

Mr. BURKETT. What is this for—for buildings outside the District here, post-office buildings and all?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; since the 1st of July we have new buildings at the following places:

FURNISHED WHOLLY.

Brunswick, Ga., court-house and post-office.
 Creston, Iowa, post-office.
 Ellsworth, Me., custom-house, extension.
 Elmira, N. Y., court-house and post-office.
 Fitchburg, Mass., post-office.
 Janesville, Wis., post-office.
 Kansas City, Kans., post-office.
 Newark, N. J., custom-house, extension.
 New Brunswick, N. J., post-office.
 New Iberia, La., post-office.
 Omaha, Nebr., court-house and post-office, extension.
 Richmond, Ky., post-office, extension.
 Rome, N. Y., post-office.

Then we have new buildings furnished in part at—

	Amount expended.
Alexandria, Va., custom-house, extension	\$1, 051. 40
Boise, Idaho, post-office	14, 719. 16
Cheyenne, Wyo., post-office	2, 797. 75
Cumberland, Md., court-house and post-office.....	1, 066. 50
Emporia, Kans., post-office	2, 221. 70
Fergus Falls, Minn., court-house and post-office	1, 873. 89
Helena, Mont., post-office	19, 330. 28
Jamestown, N. Y., post-office	5, 796. 76
Lockport, N. Y., court-house and post-office	1, 975. 36
Minneapolis, Minn., post-office, extension	405. 17
Newport, Vt., court-house and post-office	3, 556. 47
Wilkesbarre, Pa., post-office	3, 536. 45
Total	58, 330. 89

involving a further expenditure of \$20,000. Then we still have to furnish new buildings at—

	Date of completion.
Beaumont, Tex., court-house and post-office, extension.....	March, 1904
Joplin, Mo., post-office.....	June, 1904
Newport News, Va., custom-house.....	June, 1904
Norfolk, Nebr., post-office	June, 1904
San Francisco, Cal., court-house and post-office	June, 1904
Tampa, Fla., custom-house	June, 1904

requiring an expenditure of \$34,000. San Francisco, however, is taken care of in another item.

The CHAIRMAN. In making your estimate, which was largely increased last year—and the appropriation was also largely increased—did you have in view the furnishing of those buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we included them in our estimates. Our estimates were \$384,000, and you cut us down \$84,000, making it \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those buildings all been furnished now?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I mentioned those which were furnished in part and those which were wholly furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you left of this \$300,000?

Mr. HILLS. \$22,886.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of furniture are you buying?

Mr. HILLS. Quartered white oak.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are using all the old furniture that you can?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; as provided by law. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is Mr. Sawyer, of our Department. It is part of his duty to make a list of all old furniture that can be used. He does it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you occasionally transfer out of the larger offices some old furniture and replace it with new furniture, and give the old to smaller buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Oh, no, sir; we do not do that; we can not transfer old furniture. We get new. When we abandon one building we transfer to another building all the furniture that can be utilized, the same as in the case of Kansas City, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., and other places where we have two buildings each.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have this \$80,000, you can completely furnish all the buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; but we shall have to exercise a great deal of judgment in making the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you take San Francisco out of the general amount and estimate for it separately?

Mr. HILLS. Because that did not appear in the original estimate for the current fiscal year. That building was taken up by Mr. Sawyer, who visited it, and went from room to room in it, and this estimate of \$125,000 is estimated on the actual requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to put \$125,000 worth of furniture into this one building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the estimate and the itemized statement of what you are going to put in there?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes; I have made a report to the Secretary.

Mr. HILLS. Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that is one of the most ornate buildings owned by the United States, not excepting the Congressional Library; and to furnish that in keeping with the interior trimming would cost us probably \$175,000. In other words, we could put \$175,000 into furniture there, and it would be in harmony with the surroundings, but we do not propose to do that. We will put in furniture that is less elaborate, and it will only cost \$125,000. In eight or ten rooms only will we put in mahogany furniture.

Mr. SAWYER. No; somewhat more than that.

Mr. HILLS. Mr. Taylor, the Supervising Architect, told me that; but of course you know better.

The CHAIRMAN. Please send down to us a statement showing the kind of furniture you are going to put into this building.

Mr. HILLS. I can say now; it is quartered white oak.

Mr. SAWYER. About 60 per cent of it is white oak.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this building at San Francisco to be furnished as the other great public buildings for post-offices and judicial purposes are furnished in the capitals of different States, or are you going to do something extraordinary?

Mr. SAWYER. Nothing, Mr. Chairman, that is fancy or unduly ornate; but the trimming of that building is architecturally the most elaborate owned by the Government. So Mr. Taylor, the Supervising Architect, tells me, and I believe that to be true, from my knowledge of the subject. Now in the great rooms on the ground floor, all of the trimming is of the finest imported marble, and very elaborately carved; and it would be necessary to have the furniture to harmonize generally, at least, with the trimming.

Mr. BURKETT. What did the building cost at San Francisco?

Mr. SAWYER. The interior trimming cost about one million dollars.

Mr. HILLS. The Supervising Architect told me it cost \$2,500,000 altogether.

Mr. SAWYER. But the exterior is quite simple.

Mr. HILLS. We have an estimate for the Indianapolis building, which is not quite so large, but it is a pretty good estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to have mahogany furniture in it?

Mr. HILLS. No, not everywhere; but in a few of the rooms.

Mr. BURKETT. The building at Omaha, Nebr., cost \$1,800,000. What did the furniture cost there?

Mr. SAWYER. There is only one room there that is finished in mahogany, and the interior trimming of any part there is not as elaborate as the interior of the most simple parts of the building at San Francisco. I think that statement is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have the most definite information I can get upon this item. Mr. Hills, if you will just let us know the number of the rooms that are to be furnished in mahogany, and the number in quartered oak, we will be glad.

Mr. HILLS. I will do it when I get back to the Department. We ask that this item be included in the urgent deficiency bill, because the architect reports that this will be occupied next July.

Mr. SAWYER. Pardon me; this building is peculiar in the sense that we can scarcely use any of the old file cases in it, the kind that we usually transfer from one building to another. Originally it was quite expensive, but in the appraiser's warehouse they were built to fit into the spaces, and do not adapt themselves at all to transfer to the new building; so that they will have to be replaced by other equipments.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Have you made a detailed report as to this furniture?

Mr. SAWYER. Yes, sir; to the Secretary.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Then the report will show that.

FUEL, LIGHT, AND WATER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$65,000 for the next item, fuel, light, and water?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please tell us how much you have on hand there.

Mr. HILLS. That appropriation is overauthorized to the extent of \$10,457.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain, as briefly as you can, the reason why.

Mr. HILLS. That arises chiefly from the appreciation in the cost of coal. This estimate for the current fiscal year was based upon an advance in the cost of coal of 20 per cent. The cost of fuel for the last year amounted to \$320,000, 20 per cent of which was \$64,000.

The increased cost of fuel throughout the United States has not been 20 per cent, yet it has been about 19 per cent., or 18½ per cent, and this represents, you might say, the difference in the cost of fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the sole reason?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and the money is all needed, every penny of it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, pardon me for asking for information for myself. I notice at the end of this particular item, that it says: "No portion of this amount shall be used to operate a system of pneumatic tubes." How did that get in?

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose there was such a system there some years ago.

Mr. HILLS. Some years ago there was a controversy about these pneumatic tubes. Some of the tubes were in the building, and Congress refused to make an appropriation for rental. It was thought that this appropriation might perhaps be used for operating those tubes, and for the purpose of stopping that this item was put in there.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the item for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes—

Mr. HILLS. Mr. Wilkie had to go to New York to-day, and he asked me to explain to the committee the necessity for this. It is for \$1,000. This expense—at least \$600 of it—arises in connection with the examination and introduction of the Bertillon system of measurements.

The CHAIRMAN. Have some claims that were presented there been turned down by the Comptroller?

Mr. HILLS. Not that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he want to strike out this language on page 16 for—the language in brackets?

Mr. HILLS. Mr. Wilkie furthermore said to me that the \$2,000 mentioned in that appropriation for investigating certain claims had not been used, and probably would not be, and this \$600 could be paid from that, if authorized by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all you have, Mr. Hills?

REWIRING TREASURY BUILDING.

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; I have another item, "Rewiring the Treasury building." We asked for \$13,500, \$3,500 of which is for replacing the present system of exterior wiring. We now have those cables dropping down from the corners and centers of the rooms and halls, and they are very unsightly indeed; and the cables furnishing these lights are the only ones in the building. They are not only unsightly, but they have burned the insulation off, and have made it appear that we have had fires in the Treasury Department building. They are dangerous. We thought if you could give us \$3,500, in addition to the \$10,000 already given, we could put up some exterior lighting, and avoid the unsightly appearance of these cables dropping down from the roof.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want the \$10,000 for?

Mr. HILLS. To complete the present system of electric lighting, for which you gave us \$20,000, based upon the estimate of 4,000 lamps at \$5 apiece. When we got to work we found we would require 6,000 instead of 4,000 to properly light that building.

The CHAIRMAN. You think 4,000 lamps would not do?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; they would not. It is urgent that it should go into this bill, because we want to continue the work.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the effect if you did not put it in—you would have two-thirds of the building wired and the other third not wired, would you?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. The east front has not been touched at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an electric-light system in there now?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we buy our current.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this going to save money?

Mr. HILLS. Well, the old wiring was begun back in 1886. It is a piece of patchwork from beginning to end. We would wire a little from time to time as the contingent appropriations for gas and electric lights would permit. It is dangerous. Some of these wires are so hot that you can not place your hand on them.

The CHAIRMAN. You really think you want this item?

Mr. HILLS. There is no doubt about that, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 16, 1904.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sir: Upon inquiry I find that both of the carriages used by Assistant Secretary Taylor are his personal property.

As the result of further inquiries which I have made I am of the opinion that the extent to which carriages are purchased for and used by United States officials is very much exaggerated. Yesterday at the hearing I estimated that 12 carriages would cover the number used by the Executive Departments, but I am now satisfied that the number will reach 20.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILLS, *Chief Clerk.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 16, 1904.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Sir: In explanation of the necessity for the deficiency estimate of \$4,000, submitted by this office for "Contingent expenses, Treasury Department, gas, etc., 1904," I would state that the authorized expenditures to date exceed the appropriation in the sum of \$1,268, in addition to which there will be required an additional allotment of \$1,500 to the sum already set aside for gas and electric current for the current fiscal year, and the sum of \$600 will be needed for the purchase of electric lamps, portables, shade holders, and other supplies of a similar character. These three amounts aggregate the sum of \$3,368, to meet which a deficiency appropriation will be required.

With reference to the item of \$125,000 for furnishing the new United States courthouse and post-office building, San Francisco, Cal., you are informed that the building contains 4,033,000 cubical feet of space and 140 offices. The offices have a floor area of 100,000 square feet. In addition to this, there are 2,324 lineal feet of corridors and 36 toilet rooms.

Twenty-seven rooms are finished in mahogany and 5 in white mahogany (*prima vera*). The use of mahogany furniture in 23 rooms is contemplated. These are the court rooms, law libraries, and rooms occupied by the United States judges, United States marshal, United States district attorney, clerks of United States courts, and postmaster. The interior finish of these 23 rooms is of the highest order, and the use of suitable, but not extravagant furniture, seems essential, in order that it may conform to the high tone of the interior finish of the rooms in a measure at least.

In the other offices and work rooms of the building the furniture is to be constructed of white oak.

The following detailed estimate, based upon a careful survey of the conditions and necessities made at the building, and after conferring with the officials who are to occupy quarters therein, is believed to be conservative in every respect:

Gas fixtures, not to exceed.....	\$27,000
Rugs and carpets.....	8,000
Oak furniture, including chairs.....	32,000
Mahogany furniture, including chairs.....	22,500
Metal case work for clerks of United States courts.....	15,000
Wood shelving in files rooms.....	3,250
Wire screen work.....	2,250
Curtains, window shades, water coolers, clocks, towel racks, rubber and other mats, etc.....	8,000
Transferring, refinishing, repairing, rebuilding, etc., old furniture which can be made available.....	4,000
Unanticipated expenditures.....	3,000
Total.....	125,000

I also inclose herewith a statement showing the rental accounts of the several departments disallowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury for storage, and an office for the United States Government Board, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and also an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for rent until the exhibits are removed to St. Louis.

It will be observed that the amount aggregates \$5,362.46.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILLS, *Chief Clerk.*

Rental accounts of the several Departments disallowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Common fund (offices) voucher No.—

36.....	\$40.00
94.....	40.00
139.....	40.00
182.....	40.00
260.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	\$200.00

Agriculture (storage) voucher No.—

43.....	20.00
82.....	20.00
107.....	20.00
143.....	20.00
174.....	20.00
209.....	20.00
213.....	20.00
270.....	20.00
278.....	20.00
	<hr/>
	180.00

Post-Office (storage) voucher No. 275..... 165.80

Fish Commission (storage) voucher No.—

253.....	40.00
304.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	80.00

Total disallowances..... 625.80

Estimated rentals necessary until exhibits are removed to St. Louis.

Department of Agriculture.....	\$1,200.00
Department of State.....	360.00
Post-Office Department.....	1,166.66
General office.....	560.00
Fish Commission.....	900.00
Smithsonian and National Museum.....	400.00
Agricultural college exhibit.....	150.00
	<hr/>
	4,736.66

Total..... 5,362.46

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, this is Mr. Assistant Secretary Armstrong, of the Treasury Department. Mr. Secretary, please turn to page 6 of the bill before you—there where you ask for two clerks of class 4, to be engaged during the remainder of the fiscal year 1904 in revising the customs regulations.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, that the customs regulations were issued back in 1899. Since then there have been a great many court decisions and a great many regulations of the Department amending these regulations. In the larger custom-houses copies of these regulations have been amended by writing in and on the margin indicating changes made until the regulations, brought up to date, are so interlined as to be almost unintelligible to a man who has not lived with the books for days and days. In the smaller custom-houses they have not made these changes, and the result is that business is done in different places in different ways. The tariff law of 1897 is now practically adjusted by court decisions, so that there is no likelihood of any further changes. The customs regulations were made under various Administrations, some of them away back in Secretary Sherman's time, and even before that.

The proposition now is to revise the regulations. It is in the interest of good administration, and I think it will increase the collections. I am certain it will improve the service throughout. The policy of the Department is to make a uniform application of the revenue laws at all points.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a force in the office now that could be assigned to that work?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. We have not a sufficient force, Mr. Hemenway. I took the matter up and went over it the other day. We have one man whom we can put on it, the chief of the customs division, and he can give it his supervision. But we have not the force necessary to do the work.

The customs division, in which this would probably come, is now working mostly overtime. The force there is now getting out the heaviest mail in the Department. They have most of these questions to handle. There has been no increase of force. An increase of salaries from \$900 to \$1,200 was asked for, but that was not granted. You can not get a law stenographer now for less than \$1,200 a year. There has been no increase in that division, and frequently we do not get through until 5 o'clock. Absolutely no one is fitted to take up that work except men who are already overburdened with cases now before them. I have a weekly report laid upon my desk—a report of the law clerks of the customs division—every week. They are working just as hard as they can, and a great many of them are taking these cases home with them and working on them Sundays. This work is of such a technical and peculiar nature that it could not be satisfactorily or intelligently done unless you had lawyers to do it. It is a necessary undertaking.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were allowed this force, you would simply advance two men, who are competent to do this work whom you now have in the service, and supply their places by two men whom you would take in?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I think it would be better to take from the civil service eligible list men who have taken the law examination, which is a very rigid examination. My impression is that those would be temporary appointments, and this work would be out of the way by the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they would be necessary only from the passage of this bill until June 30?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I think we could get it out, at least the most of it, in that time. The heaviest work in the division is at this particular time of the year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is anything carried in the bill that we passed yesterday—the legislative, executive, and judicial bill—in reference to these two clerks?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. No, sir; the estimate was brought up after that. We had occasion recently to revise the specific regulations, and then it was found that so many were out of shape that the whole system needed revision.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then the appropriation is only for these two men?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Absolutely. I would like to submit with my remarks this memorandum, with your permission, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

The present edition of the Customs Regulations, known as the Customs Regulations of 1899, should be revised, for the reason that they do not, in a large measure, meet the requirements.

These regulations are sent to the custom-houses throughout the United States and its possessions, for the information and guidance of the customs officers, and every error is, of course, perpetuated, and the practice thereunder becomes every day more difficult to correct, by reason of the general administration in accordance with said regulations. They contain many provisions which have no proper place therein whatsoever, and, on the other hand, provisions which appear in the regulations of 1884 and 1892, although they were not repealed, do not appear in this last edition.

Aside from the conditions stated, it is apparent that the business of the country is being conducted, in many instances, along an entirely different basis from what it was twenty, thirty, and forty years ago. The problem confronting the Department is, in many cases, the laws under which it is operated were passed forty, fifty, and even one hundred years ago, and the changed conditions necessitate the submission of the regulations to an intelligent commission, so as to make them conform as nearly as possible to existing practice without going beyond the spirit of the law.

CUSTOMS, COLLECTING REVENUE FROM.

The CHAIRMAN. Now turn to page 17 of the bill, Mr. Secretary. I see you ask for a deficiency of \$2,400,000 to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. You have an annual appropriation of \$5,500,000.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir. At the time that act was passed, in 1872, the receipts from customs for that year, 1872, were \$206,070,408.05. The collections for the year 1903 were \$284,479,581.81, an increase of almost \$80,000,000. That appropriation remains to-day the same as it was in 1872. At that time the miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$1,135,641.89.

Since then there has been quite a decrease in these amounts. These are made up of fines and forfeitures. The fines and penalties need not necessarily be large if the men are efficient in their work. As a matter of fact, the smuggling cases which bring about these fines and forfeitures are much less now than ever before. I am not speaking alone of the time since I took charge, but of before I came in as well. Smuggling has declined, and therefore the fines and penalties have fallen off.

The estimate of miscellaneous receipts for next year is \$800,000. In 1872, when we had this large amount of miscellaneous receipts, we also had the privilege of paying out, in addition to that, any excess of appropriations left over from the previous year or years that remained unexpended. Therefore the figures for the year showed no deficiency whatever. In that year the total expenditures were \$7,000,000. They showed absolutely no deficiency, for the reason given. Now the expenses for this present year, 1903, are \$8,750,000, showing an increase of \$1,750,000 over the expenses in 1872. Now we are collecting \$80,000,000 in addition to what we collected then. Not only does this \$80,000,000 represent a tremendous increase in receipts, but it indicates a greater amount of business. For instance, you did not then have, as now, a great many bills extending the I. T. privilege—the immediate-transportation privilege. We have had to have more clerks and more inspectors on that account. The interior cities, which a few years ago did not have these privileges, have them now. That forces an increase in the number of people to be employed.

Mr. BURKETT. What was that?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. They did not have the privilege of immediate shipment in bond—what we call the I. T. privilege—in Kansas, for instance, and Nebraska and Iowa and Indiana. Formerly the duties were paid at the seaports; but in these cases they are paid now at home. It has been necessary to increase those, especially on the West coast. There has been a tremendous increase in business out there, at Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and all through there. You would be surprised that in the last few months, when the receipts from customs have been falling off, the number of transactions at custom-houses have increased. Business men are buying smaller quantities and at more frequent intervals now, and therefore there have been more entries in custom-houses, and there is consequently more work.

Men in New York are working until 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening to catch up. This indicates that the work—the volume of work—is not shown in the absolute increase of eighty million dollars. We are doing more work than we did before, simply because we have spread out the customs service over the whole country. Nearly every year we have one or more I. T. ports established. The business facilities offered by this I. T. privilege to the merchant for importations direct are so important that Congress has always been willing to grant it, and we are willing to administer it in the best possible way. But it often requires an additional inspector; it requires sometimes three, and four, and five inspectors, to take care of the increased business. So that eighty million dollars does not represent the increase in the actual work.

Another thing Congress has always refused, and with a great many good reasons, to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to redistrict the country. We do not want to abolish ports, but I think a business

administration could easily consolidate many of them. For instance, we have many which could easily be made into merely subports. Every independent port requires a collection officer, and perhaps a deputy. If we had a subport at each of those little places we need have but one man there. The receipts from these subports could be consolidated with those of the principal ports. For instance, if we had a port that was self-sustaining, we could consolidate with its receipts the receipts from all the subports in its vicinity. Now we have something like fifty districts in which the cost of collection amounts in some cases to \$600 for the collection of a single dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection, Mr. Secretary, I want to ask you to send down to this committee a suggestion of the particular ports that could be profitably consolidated, and give us a list of those ports where the fees and salaries amount to more than the collections.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I would be glad to do so; and I would like to make this suggestion, if I may, that this matter be handled somewhat in the same way that the internal-revenue districts were handled in 1877.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you have this information sent down to us by Monday, with such recommendations as you desire to make in connection with it set forth in a letter? (See p. 39.)

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir. At that time, Mr. Chairman, the committee put in an appropriation bill a provision giving the President authority to reorganize and consolidate internal-revenue districts in order to bring about a business administration.

Now, I will do my best to get together the necessary information as to this; but as a matter of fact it will take some investigation, and the consolidation, if done correctly, ought to be done after personal investigation of those places. I can say offhand that probably a score, probably fifty, ought to be consolidated; but the provision put into that appropriation bill gave the President the right to consolidate the internal-revenue districts, and that reduced the cost of collections to a minimum sum. I just make that suggestion for your consideration, gentlemen. I will do all I can to get you the desired information.

Mr. BURKETT. Will you cite the law consolidating the districts?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir. To consolidate or reorganize the districts arbitrarily offhand, when you are getting the bill ready, might be an injustice to some people, and an injustice to the Department. It would probably be an injustice to you gentlemen here, to make an ironclad arrangement of certain districts, when, in fact, by a little more consideration they might be put into other districts. We do not suggest that these districts be abolished outright. Some one is needed in practically every port either for collection or for protection of the revenues.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the best you can.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I will give you everything we have done there—all the information that we have available you shall have.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say, Mr. Secretary, if you can bring about this rearrangement so as to transact the business of collecting customs along business lines you will build a monument to yourself.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I am perfectly willing to work in any way I can with Congress to achieve what is attainable. I do not believe in Utopian schemes, but I do believe in utilitarian things. Put only people in the districts who are necessary to transact the business.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; we do not want to create places simply that some people may have appointments at a salary.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. At Chester, Pa., a subport was recently created. The deputies are excepted places. The collector is bonded, and those men are bonded by him. Those are excepted places, and the collector can appoint a man he has confidence in. Now, at that subport of Chester, Pa., they wanted to put in a Presidential officer. I said to them, "Gentlemen, I am sorry I can not recommend it, but I do not believe in starting a place down there that will require a Presidential officer, and then a deputy, and maybe an inspector. It should have an outfit only commensurate with the business done." That is the policy I should like help carry out. If the committee will reciprocate, I think we can do something.

Mr. BURKETT. Have you touched on the permanent appropriation?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir. That is \$5,500,000. That remains the same.

A comparison of the appropriations is submitted in the following table:

Appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs.

[Act of Mar. 3, 1871; sec. 3687, R. S.]

Fiscal year.	Permanent appropriation.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Deficiencies.	Total appropriation.	Total expenditures.	Receipts from customs.
1902	\$5,500,000.00	\$778,366.66	\$1,900,000.00	\$8,178,366.66	\$8,067,971.27	\$254,444,708.19
1903	5,500,000.00	864,627.38	2,300,000.00	8,664,627.38	8,615,297.68	284,479,581.81
1904	5,500,000.00	a 800,000.00	b 2,400,000.00	8,700,000.00	c 8,700,000.00	.....
1872	5,500,000.00	1,135,641.89	.....	6,635,641.89	d 6,950,173.88	206,270,408.05

a Estimated.

b Deficiency asked for.

c For first six months of 1904 the expenditures have been \$4,378,000.

d Expenditures in excess of appropriation for the year paid from unexpended balances.

I think we are putting up a pretty bad business front in having a deficiency every time for this customs service. I think we ought to have an increased permanent appropriation, and not have to come in for a deficiency. It looks as if we were not doing business properly. As a matter of fact, the appropriation has not been increased. It stands exactly as it did in 1872. We are doing \$80,000,000 increased business, and no increase in our permanent fund, and an absolute decrease in the miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. BURKETT. Why should not it come up every year as other appropriations do?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. This should be raised, so that we should not have to.

Mr. BURKETT. Why should it be permanent any more than any other appropriation?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. It is a permanent appropriation from year to year, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we change the permanent appropriation, I want to bring about a reform such as you speak of. We should first get the proper basis on which to make an increase of the permanent appropriation.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Supposing that our permanent appropriation should be increased to \$8,000,000 for this next year, and then the fines, penalties, and forfeitures added to that, if we are able to consolidate

and cut down to a business basis next year in accordance with this reform proposal, then that permanent appropriation could be trimmed sufficiently to bring it within the real genuine needs of the business. It occurs to me that a permanent appropriation should be made, and that it will obviate the necessity of the item appearing in the deficiency bill each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any further statement to make on this item?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Only this: I think every man in Congress and every one on this committee wants the best possible administration of the customs service that can be got. While it is not desirable to pay for unnecessary immediate transportation facilities where they are not needed as an aid to commerce and business, the genuine need should have every opportunity of being accommodated.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Your experience is that a good many of these places that have the I. T. privileges do not need them?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. A good many have gone back, and a good many have come up that do need it and ought to have it. That, undoubtedly, ought to be reorganized.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an estimate here for repairs to revenue cutters. You have that under your jurisdiction, do you not?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes; Captain Shoemaker is here, and before he begins I would like to make a statement. If we are going to have a Revenue-Cutter Service, we ought to preserve the property we already have. The Captain is asking for the preservation of certain boats in which the Government has already used up quite a lot of money. If you do not spend this money necessary to repair them, they will have to be sold as old junk. I do not think he is asking for anything that is unnecessary. If he is, and I find it out, I shall come up and apologize to the committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1904.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In response to your telegram of to-day, I send you herewith two copies of a provision which may be inserted in one of your bills—I suggest the urgent deficiency—and which the Department thinks will cover the question of the reorganization of customs districts. I trust that this will be satisfactory, and sincerely hope for the success of the measure.

Respectfully,

R. B. ARMSTRONG, *Assistant Secretary.*

The President is hereby authorized to establish convenient districts for the collection of revenue from customs, and for that purpose may subdivide any State or Territory within or appurtenant to the United States, or may unite two or more States or Territories within or appurtenant to the United States, or any part or parts thereof, into one district, and may, from time to time, alter said districts: *Provided*, That there shall be no more than one hundred and twenty-three collection districts.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 18, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: As requested by the committee, your attention is directed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, page 25, in which

reference is made to 47 ports where the cost of collection of \$1 exceeds \$1. Attention is also directed to pages 110, 111, 112, and 113 of the same volume, which show in detail the customs business of the country. It will be observed that the average cost to collect a dollar is \$0.0339 +. By reference to the table on page 109 of the same volume it will be found that the average cost to collect a dollar of internal revenue is \$0.021.

With the data available in the Treasury Department at the present moment, no satisfactory plan of consolidation of districts to reduce the cost of collection per dollar of customs receipts can be recommended, nor in the light of past experience is it deemed advisable to suggest a detailed and arbitrary reorganization of customs districts. In the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, Mr. Harter, on January 12, 1892, introduced a bill authorizing the consolidation of customs-collection districts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but never became a law. It provided specifically for a reorganization of the customs districts. A copy of the bill is inclosed herewith for the information of the committee.

Previous to 1876 there were 183 internal-revenue districts. In 1876 and 1877 legislation now appearing as section 3141 of the Revised Statutes was enacted. Through its operation the number of internal-revenue districts has been reduced to 66, and the cost of collection steadily lowered. Section 3141 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

"For the purpose of assessing, levying, and collecting the taxes provided by the internal-revenue laws, the President may establish convenient collection districts, and for that purpose he may subdivide any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or may unite two or more States or Territories into one district, and may from time to time alter said districts: Provided, That the number of districts in any State shall not exceed the number of Representatives in Congress to which such State was entitled in the Thirty-seventh Congress, except in such States as were entitled to an increased representation in the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which States the number of districts shall not exceed the number of Representatives to which any such State was so entitled: And provided further, That in the State of California the President may establish a number of districts not exceeding the number of Senators and Representatives to which said State was entitled in the Thirty-seventh Congress."

The act of March 3, 1877, limited the maximum number of internal-revenue collection districts to 126, and that limit still exists, but has never been reached. That portion of the act bearing on the subject is as follows:

"From and after the thirtieth day of June next there shall be no more than one hundred and twenty-six collection districts; and it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to reduce the internal-revenue districts to not exceeding the number aforesaid in the manner heretofore provided by law."

This was a provision following an appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors in the legislative executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

It is respectfully suggested that authority similar to that given in section 3141 for the consolidation and reorganization of internal-revenue districts be given to the Executive Department of the Government for the consolidation and reorganization of customs districts. It is further suggested that a provision to this effect, carrying such authority, might properly be inserted in the urgent deficiency bill now under consideration before your committee. In this connection it is suggested that the permanent appropriation for the collection of customs be increased from \$5,500,000 to \$8,000,000. This, together with the estimated amount which will probably be received from miscellaneous receipts, would make a sum sufficiently large to cover the estimated expenditures; and with a proviso that any unexpended portion of the appropriation shall be covered back into the Treasury, there would be no necessity for a deficiency appropriation of any kind. In the meantime, if authority be given to the Executive Department to reorganize the districts, undoubtedly a considerable saving could be effected and the various districts of the country put on a business basis, the cost of each one being apportioned on a basis commensurate with its business.

If such authority is granted to the Department, there is no probability of the absolute abolition of independent ports. Scores of places, however, which are now independent ports would be made subports, attached to some principal port which is now self-supporting, and placed in a customs district which is now self-sustaining. The receipts of all the small ports would thereafter be consolidated with the receipts of the larger port, and the expenses reduced to those absolutely necessary to transact the business in a satisfactory manner.

At each of the subports a sufficient force would be retained to conduct the business and police the territory to which they are assigned. The reorganization of the dis-

tricts would be in the interest of commerce and importers, inasmuch as a chief customs officer of experience would be in charge of all the ports of the district and the practice would be uniform. Many errors arising at small ports, that are now brought to the attention of the Department too late to correct, would be eliminated entirely.

Recent data relative to the workings of the immediate transportation law are not available to the extent of showing the proportion of the immediate transportation business compared with the ordinary business of the port. The item of cost due to the extension of the immediate transportation provision to ports where no business is done is inconsiderable for the reason that no additional help is required when no additional business is transacted.

Respectfully,

R. B. ARMSTRONG, *Assistant Secretary.*

[H. R. 3514, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

JANUARY 12, 1892.—Read twice, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harter introduced the following bill:

A BILL To authorize the consolidation of customs collection districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to consolidate the customs collection districts of the United States as heretofore established so that the number of such districts shall be reduced and fixed as follows:

In the State of Maine, four districts; in the State of New Hampshire, one district; in the State of Vermont, one district; in the State of Massachusetts, three districts; in the State of Rhode Island, one district; in the State of Connecticut, two districts; in the State of New York, eight districts; in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, four districts; in the State of Maryland, one district; in the District of Columbia and State of Virginia, three districts; in the State of North Carolina, one district; in the State of South Carolina, one district; in the State of Georgia, one district; in the State of Florida, four districts; in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, one district; in the State of Louisiana, one district; in the State of Texas, the Territories of New Mexico and Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, six districts; in the Territory of Arizona, one district; in the States of California and Nevada, two districts; in the State of Oregon, one district; in the State of Washington, one district; in the Territory of Alaska, one district; in the States of Montana and Idaho, one district; in the States of North and South Dakota, one district; in the State of Minnesota, one district; in the State of Wisconsin, one district; in the State of Michigan, three districts; in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, four districts; in the State of Indiana, one district; in the State of Ohio, three districts; in the State of Kentucky, one district; in the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, one district; in the States of Colorado and Wyoming and the Territory of Utah, one district; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to fix the boundaries of customs collection districts, to designate the ports of entry therefor, and also to designate ports in each of such districts at which deputy collectors may be stationed, to receive duties and other moneys, to enter and clear vessels, and perform such other services in relation to the customs and navigation laws as the Secretary may deem necessary. He is also authorized and directed to discontinue the services and abolish the offices of collectors of customs in all the districts which may be consolidated with other districts in pursuance of this act; to designate places of deposit for the records and files pertaining to such districts, and to discontinue the services and abolish the office of surveyor of customs in each district in which the office of collector is created by this act; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to give public notice of his action under the authority conferred by this section: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to deprive any port of the privileges conferred by the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes."

SEC. 2. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the payment of commissions, emoluments, or storage to customs officers and the receipt of moneys for the sale of blanks are hereby repealed, and no collector nor surveyor of customs shall hereafter

receive any compensation for passing entries, administering oaths, entering and clearing vessels, issuing enrollments, licenses, and registers of vessels, or any other service required to be performed in the execution of the customs and navigation laws, other than the annual salary provided for in section three of this act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection, for the use of the United States, of compensation for storage, labor, and drayage on merchandise deposited in public warehouses, or the compensation of officers for overtime in discharging cargoes at night, or of storekeepers of bonded warehouses, or of officers assigned to the custody of dutiable merchandise, or of the transfer of bonded merchandise, or of officers required to perform duty upon foreign territory.

SEC. 3. That in lieu of the salaries, moieties, emoluments, and perquisites, of whatever name or nature, and commissions on collections and disbursements, now or heretofore paid to and received by collectors, naval officers, and surveyors connected with the customs service in the several collection districts of the United States hereinafter named, there shall be paid, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, an annual salary, as follows:

To the collector of the district including the port of New York, twelve thousand dollars; to the collectors of the districts including the ports of Boston, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, each eight thousand dollars; to the collectors of the districts including the ports of Baltimore, Maryland; New Orleans, Louisiana; Chicago, Illinois, and San Francisco, California, each seven thousand dollars; to the naval officer of the district including the port of New York, six thousand dollars; to the naval officers of the districts including the ports of Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; New Orleans, Louisiana, and San Francisco, California, each three thousand dollars; to the surveyor of the district including the port of New York, six thousand dollars; to the surveyors of the districts including the ports of Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Orleans, Louisiana, and San Francisco, California, each three thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the customs collection districts, except those enumerated in section three of this act, shall be classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the amount of customs business transacted therein, and divided into five classes. A collector shall be appointed for each collection district, and the annual salary of each of the collectors of districts of the first class shall be five thousand dollars; of the second class, four thousand dollars; of the third class, three thousand dollars; of the fourth class, two thousand five hundred dollars, and of the fifth class, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the document, No. 352, before you, containing an estimate of \$156,000 for expenses of Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be pleased to have you explain fully what you desire to do with that \$156,000.

Captain SHOEMAKER. I think it is fairly well set forth in this letter, Mr. Chairman. The appropriation asked for for the *Galveston* has been recommended in the several annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The *Galveston* is a revenue cutter, is she?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you ask there?

Captain SHOEMAKER. \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does it cost to build a revenue cutter?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It depends upon its size and its speed. That cutter, the *Galveston*, cost originally \$90,000. We want now to put in a new boiler and new engine.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that proportion of cost go to the boilers and engine as a rule?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, in this case; but originally those boilers and engines cost only about \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had equipped the *Galveston* with new boilers and new engines; what kind of a cutter would you have then?

Captain SHOEMAKER. A cutter that you could not duplicate to-day for \$225,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How long ago were these estimates for boilers and machinery made?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I think I made up this estimate about the first of this month. Perhaps the 6th of January. It is based upon a recent inspection of the ship, made by myself.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. What I want to know is, considering the recent material cut in the price of iron and steel, and pig-iron reduced—there has been a cut all the way through—I want to know whether these figures are based on recent prices or upon former prices?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes; on the recent prices. That is in the increased cost of labor and of materials, which is about 30 per cent in the last six or eight months.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Do you mean that material has increased? It surely has decreased.

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have not found it so in asking for the bids.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It has been cut in two.

Captain SHOEMAKER. On machinery anywhere, on boilers and so on, the prices are still up.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. They are probably holding up the price to what they paid before.

Captain SHOEMAKER. The price has not come down everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the *Galveston* used?

Captain SHOEMAKER. At Galveston, Tex.; and she is in such condition now that I could not put repairs on her that would guarantee to clear her out of the harbor. I came home and recommended that she be put out of commission and tied up to the wharf, where she now is.

The CHAIRMAN. What use have they for a revenue cutter down there?

Captain SHOEMAKER. For the same purposes as they are used anywhere else, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But what are they used for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They perform almost any duty they are called on to perform. Their legitimate exercise of authority extends entirely along the coast; to the examination of vessels, and of the merchant marine, to see that they are being run in accordance with the navigation laws; the protection of the customs service; then in cruising off the coast in the winter season, looking out for vessels in distress, and rendering assistance whenever they can do so; picking up derelicts and destroying them, and any special duty that the Secretary of the Treasury outlines for them.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been recently at Galveston and ordered that this vessel be tied up, have you, Captain? What vessel have they now?

Captain SHOEMAKER. None, sir. That coast is abandoned, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Brazos.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the result, in the way of injuring the Government service, by reason of that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That has been done so recently that it is

pretty hard to tell what that would be. I was down there on the 13th of December, and the vessel was unable to move.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item in that document?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The *Manhattan*, the *Hudson*, and the *Calumet*, on constant duty in New York, must be supplied with new boilers and engines and overhauled. The estimated cost is given in this printed letter at \$60,000, which is a mistake. It should be \$36,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other item there?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir. The *Fessenden* was brought down from the lakes to fit her for a station on the coast here, and the estimated cost of repairing her and putting her in order for that service is \$8,000. Now, we have no vessel at Porto Rico and we have not anything to send there, except as we may put some vessel in order for it. The estimated cost for refitting the *Dexter* for that service is \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You say we have not had any vessel at Porto Rico?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; I beg pardon. I say we have not now. We had one, but withdrew her.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you have her there?

Captain SHOEMAKER. About eighteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago was she withdrawn?

Captain SHOEMAKER. About the time of the yacht race in New York, last August.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was she withdrawn?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, it cost us a great deal of money to keep her; more than we could afford to spend. It cost us \$1,000 to dock her in St. Thomas, and that is a great deal of money for that purpose. We thought it bad business to keep her there, and intended to send the *Dexter* there, the other vessel hauling out about three times a year; so that I calculated her expense at \$4,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to send one of the smaller vessels in her stead?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; one of the older vessels, the *Algonquin*. She has to have new decks and boilers, and certain other matters connected with her, to make her efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. What other items are there here?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The increased cost of rations, an increase of \$30,000. I want to call your attention to the increased cost of provisions this year over last year. Last year the cost of rations for ships' crews was at the rate of 27.1 cents per ration. This year, thus far, it has been 35.75 cents. That runs me into a deficiency, and without securing it—the exact figures are \$24,850 for feeding the service—I simply can not get through with the money on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. In purchasing supplies do you purchase just the same kind of food every year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; the rations are the same. This year it has been improved somewhat by adding a little more fresh meat.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the cause of the increase?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; 8 cents more.

The CHAIRMAN. What item do you buy that you pay more for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not know that you can arrive at that exactly. You have to take the ration as a whole—all its component parts. We put out a schedule to bidders, and they bid upon that

schedule, and that is composed of all the different ingredients of the ration.

The CHAIRMAN. The bids have run higher, have they?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; it has cost us that difference. If you want those figures I will give them. I brought them up purposely for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Captain SHOEMAKER. Here are the figures:

MEMORANDUM.

Galveston:

New boilers and installation.....	\$25, 000
New engines	40, 000
Alterations aft and repairs	10, 000
	<hr/> 75, 000

Manhattan:

New boiler and installation, repairs to hull, and overhauling engine. 16, 000

Hudson:

Reboiling and installation..... 10, 000

Calumet:

Reboiling and installation 10, 000 |

Fessenden:

Bringing from Lakes and fitting for service..... 8, 000

Fitting *Dexter* for Porto Rico 7, 000 |

Ration supplies 30, 000 |

156, 000

Cost of rations, general mess.

Year 1903, per ration \$0. 271 |

Year 1904, per ration 3576 |

Increase 1904 --- . 0866 |

Total cost, 1903 77, 918. 47 |

Total cost, 1904 102, 748. 56 |

Difference --- 24. 850. 08 |

In 1893 one ration in five was commuted to the general mess. In the above calculation this ration has been counted in at 30 cents.

Captain SHOEMAKER (resuming). I would simply say that if we do not get the amount for the *Galveston*, to put her in order, the vessel is bound to deteriorate.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it necessary to put in the urgent deficiency bill all these estimates here to improve these vessels, or can they not wait for the regular deficiency bill?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I do not see how they can wait. I did a foolish thing in the beginning. I played along with these old boats, tinkering them, hoping to get along with them until the next year; but we must simply take care of what we have got.

The CHAIRMAN. The *Galveston*, you say, would be worth how much when overhauled?

Captain SHOEMAKER. \$225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And she is of no value unless you expend \$75,000 upon her?

Captain SHOEMAKER. She can not do a thing.

The CHAIRMAN. And the figures you have read cover the next boat?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

COLLECTING INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN W. YERKES, COMMISSIONER OF
INTERNAL REVENUE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, please turn to page 20 of the bill, where you ask for a deficiency of \$160,000. You had \$2,000,000 of appropriation, which was the estimate.

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain to the committee the necessity for it.

Mr. YERKES. This deficiency, Mr. Chairman, is to pay the salaries of per diem men—the storekeepers, the gaugers, and the storekeeper-gaugers—who are in our employ when their services are actually necessary. It is impossible for us to estimate in advance what the expenses of that roll will be. It depends upon the amount of business of the country, and the larger the deficiency the better it is for the Government, because it shows that more spirits have been produced and more withdrawn and tax paid.

The increase in the collections on the distilled-spirit tax for the year 1903 over the year 1902, as appears on page 10 of my annual report, amounts to \$11,000,000. In the fiscal year 1902 we collected, in round numbers, \$115,000,000 as the tax on distilled spirits, including brandies produced from fruits, and in the year 1903 we collected \$126,000,000. That required the employment of more storekeepers, more storekeeper-gaugers, and more gaugers.

The CHAIRMAN. And results in this deficiency?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir. Now, if you wish it, I can give you an exact statement of what that deficiency amounts to up to yesterday, and the various items of it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have it prepared, please just hand it to the stenographer.

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir; here it is.

Storekeepers and storekeeper-gaugers' bills on hand unpaid.....	\$79, 745. 81
Gaugers' bills on hand unpaid	63, 321. 39
Transportation of revenue agents	1, 362. 78
Telegrams	42. 62
Telephone	24. 02
Stationery for revenue agents	28. 55

Total..... 144, 625. 17

Mr. YERKES. I added in the other \$15,000 to cover any bills not yet received for that fiscal year. I think, perhaps, that \$10,000 might cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it will be all right to make this deficiency \$150,000, will it?

Mr. YERKES. No, make it \$155,000. The only reason I dislike to lose out on this is that the men to whom this is due are poor men, and they have already had to wait for it.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to be safe, and have enough money to pay them.

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir; and I want to be perfectly frank with you about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it would be safe to make it \$155,000?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir; that would give me about \$9,000 to play on.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

DRAFTING ROOM, TREASURY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, at the bottom of page 21 you ask for \$8,000 to repair and enlarge the Treasury building, in order to make more space for the Supervising Architect's office. What is the reason for that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have about 126 buildings for which the drawings have to be got out. With the present force of draftsmen it will probably take us a year and a half to reach some of them. We can not get any more room in the Treasury Department building proper, and we find we can put an addition on each side of our present drafting room, in the south court, which will accommodate about 50 more men, and shorten the time by about 50 per cent for those buildings. So we ask this amount to build those additions.

The CHAIRMAN. This would be a one-story addition, similar to the one you have now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At a cost of \$8,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that includes all the changes necessary, and the plumbing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will that interfere with the air and light in the main room?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not at all. It is on the first floor; it does not go any higher than that. All the rooms are storage rooms for paper and stationery. On the other side it comes about 30 feet away from the office, where there are but few clerks.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You employ architects throughout the country, do you, on these public buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; on about 15 or 20 of them. But we have 126 more of them that have not been sent out that way. We are experimenting on about 20 of the smallest buildings.

BOONE, IOWA, PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, at the foot of page 22, is the Boone, Iowa, post-office; for completion of building under present limit, \$55,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That building has gone along more rapidly than we expected. It is under contract, and under the present limit we need this money to pay current bills before they can be reached by the sundry civil bill.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Centerville, Iowa.

Mr. TAYLOR. The same thing.

OMAHA, NEBR., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Omaha, Nebr.

Mr. TAYLOR. The same thing. We are about completing that, and there was \$5,000 added to the limit last year that has not been appropriated.

BANGOR, ME., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Bangor, Me.

Mr. TAYLOR. For that building Congress made an appropriation last year of \$6,000 for half the expense of repairing the bridge which goes from the city over to the island where the Government building is situated. At that time we were told that that would be the expense. The work has been completed now, and it is found that it was more expensive, and they have sent down an engineer's sworn statement that the total expenses were between \$22,000 and \$23,000, which would make the Government's half about \$11,000 or \$12,000, leaving somewhat over \$4,000 and less than \$5,000 to be added to the \$6,000 that was appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have investigated this, so that you have ascertained this is one-half?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Who will check that up?

Mr. TAYLOR. Our office. We made investigations and had statements made to us that we proved up.

Mr. BURKETT. Why was there a such great mistake made in the first estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. The cause of this is that the War Department engineers have dredged out the river below this point, so that it scoured above, and they had to go deeper down in order to secure a permanent foundation for the bridge; and that increased the total cost of the bridge to \$22,000, instead of \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How was it as to the foundation of the building, then?

Mr. TAYLOR. That was affected in the same way, by the scouring in the river; and we had to pay out of that \$35,000, which was the original limit of cost, a large sum for the foundation, to keep the present building from going into the river.

The CHAIRMAN. What sum of money was put in for the purpose of preserving the foundations of the present building?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it was something like five or six or seven thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send us down an exact statement as to that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think probably an estimate has come in, which has probably gone to the public buildings and grounds.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; to increase that appropriation from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will send us down the information as to the exact amount used in repairing the buildings now there, we would like to have it for use after the item gets here.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING VAULTS.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. On page 22 we passed over an item of \$16,000 for additional labor and materials necessary to complete the two vaults now in course of construction at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing people know more about that than I do. Until they take it up and turn it over to us we do not look into it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Where does this estimate come from?

Mr. TAYLOR. It comes through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; not through our office.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Can you take the matter up?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and let you know. (See p. 54).

ROME, GA., PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. The next item is Rome, Ga., rent of building. What have you to say of that item, at the bottom of page 23?

Mr. TAYLOR. After the adjournment of the last session of Congress it was found impracticable to extend the Government building during the occupancy of Government officials. Very favorable proposals have been obtained and the Department does not desire to accept the lowest proposal until it is determined whether funds will be available for rented quarters. In order that the building may proceed at once it is necessary that \$3,000 be appropriated for rent. It is suggested that on account of the extremely favorable figures received it will be possible to pay for the rent out of the appropriation for the extension of the building, provided Congress makes it available.

The enlargement of that building will be practically a 50 or 60 per cent addition. When we came to actually put that in we found we can not occupy it; so we have to put our officials somewhere in rented quarters, and we are asking this \$3,000 for rent.

Mr. BURKETT. How large a place is Rome, Ga.?

Mr. TAYLOR. I should say it was a place of 12,000 or 15,000 people.

Mr. BURKETT. How long do you contemplate renting this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Probably a year or a year and a half.

Mr. BURKETT. Have you a building in view?

Mr. TAYLOR. The estimates were opened on December 29.

Mr. BURKETT. Is not that a pretty big rental?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have gone through the town and combed it with a fine-tooth comb and found out quarters for them, and that is the best we can do.

Mr. BURKETT. That evidently is not for all of them. It says, "certain Government officials."

Mr. TAYLOR. That means practically all of them. Some of them are outside of our building now. Those quarters are for certain Government officials that are in the building now.

MACON, GA., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, there is a matter in connection with the Macon, Ga., building that I have heard of, but it is not in this bill. Has any estimate come down for that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We sent a letter to-day to the committee in regard to the estimate of a reappropriation of \$11,500, which is two years' rental, which we have never used. Now, we want it applied so that we can use it both for rent and for the remodeling and rearrangement of an old livery stable that is on the property we will vacate, in which to

put the post-office. That letter left the office this morning and is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 15, 1904

SIR: The Supervising Architect of this Department was recently visited by Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia, who stated that you desire some expression of opinion from this Department relative to House bill 7854, the purpose of which is to reappropriate and make available the appropriation for rent of temporary quarters for certain purposes mentioned in said resolution.

You are advised that this Department has acquired certain additional land at Macon, Ga., for the purpose of extending the United States court-house, post-office, etc., building in that city, and in order to carry into effect legislation heretofore enacted by Congress, it will be necessary to provide temporary quarters for all Government officials at present accommodated in the Federal building at Macon. On the land purchased there is a building, now used as a livery stable, which, it is believed, could be remodeled and made suitable for the accommodation of the post-office officials at a much less expense than would be the cost of renting temporary quarters elsewhere. If this should be done, it would then only be necessary to rent sufficient space to accommodate the other Government officials now housed in the present Government building.

It is believed, therefore, that it would be to the advantage of the Government to enact said House bill 7854 into law, because the stable building mentioned above, when remodeled for post-office purposes, would save to the Government the annual rent which would accrue during the remodeling and enlarging of the present structure. You will understand that any moneys mentioned in said House bill 7854 remaining after the necessary remodeling of the stable building would be used for the purpose of renting quarters for other Government officials. Just what amount may be necessary during the remainder of this fiscal year, and for the ensuing fiscal year, can not at present be determined, but of this you will be advised later, in order that the necessary legislation may be enacted.

The resolution referred to in this communication is herewith returned.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about it?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be desirable to do. During the time we are tearing out the old building and rebuilding it, the post-office will have to be in new quarters. We think we can take this livery stable, which we own already, and remodel it. I think that can be done at an expense of about \$2,500 or \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is cheaper than you can rent a building for?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that is cheaper; we can not find a building in Macon satisfactory to the post-office people. We could not find any building that the post-office people could occupy.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item in the bill is Los Angeles, Cal., rent of building, \$10,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a town in which they claim to have a very marked growth—I have never been there—and we can not keep pace with their demands for post-office extensions, so that the post-office has gone ahead and rented out of their funds certain other buildings, and that being a rented building, we can not pay for furniture and that sort of thing for that building out of the annual appropriation, and it has been found that we need this \$10,000 to pay that appropriation; they claim they can not get along without it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you ever buy furniture?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do, in the rented buildings, out of rent money,

where it is specified. No; none of these do, but some of them specify to pay for moving expenses and rent; we do not buy the furniture, we simply rent it. The owner puts it in the building and calculates it in the rent.

The CHAIRMAN. What contracts have you for rent?

Mr. TAYLOR. For 1903 we had \$12,500 and the same for 1904.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a contract is it? How long is it for?

Mr. TAYLOR. One year, and we have the privilege of renewing it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have received that amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now they want \$10,000 for what?

Mr. TAYLOR. To rent an additional building.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you know about the necessity of it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know only that we have been flooded with letters from the post-office there, and by the Department here, to take up that matter, and then they said we will take it up on our annual rental appropriation, provided you will bring it to the attention of the committee and ask them for an appropriation to cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what building it is?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I simply know that it is next door to our building.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the building at Minneapolis, Minn., for construction of elevators, \$25,000. Why do you not construct that elevator out of your lump sum appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because it is too large a sum to take out of that, Mr. Hemenway. This is one of the deficiencies; a real deficiency. Of course rent is not a deficiency; it is simply a necessity; but this is a deficiency. We ought to have had those extra elevators, or two elevators, rather, in this building to accommodate the people who have to go to the second floor.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a building is it? Please describe it.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a five-story building at present. We put on two more stories when the authorization for the addition was made. The post-office occupies two floors, the postmaster and part of the mailing room on the first and the money order and registry division on the second floor, and this elevator only runs to the fourth floor. We supposed we could carry it up to the fifth floor, but found we could not. It necessitates the cutting of a new well and putting another elevator right next to the old elevator, to the fifth floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the building so arranged that they could have their post-office force all on the first floor?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is cramped, and they are already onto the lot line, and there are some nine and ten story buildings on each side of them, so that we can get no leeway on the side, but have to go up into the air. It would have been better to have abandoned it and authorized a new one when the enlargement was authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. If we added to your general fund, when could you commence on this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Right away.

ELEVATORS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation here is for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus and repairs to same?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That authorizes you to repair; so that there could be no ruling that would prohibit you putting in a new elevator.

Mr. TAYLOR. That might be.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt from what you say that this elevator should be put in. How much have you on hand in your fund of \$200,000 for that purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have six months, about, to run yet and we have \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It was increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, and we have asked for \$200,000 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please send us a communication stating whether or not with the funds on hand you can construct this elevator; and if not, what deficiency you will require for the purpose of putting in this elevator at Minneapolis?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know we can not construct this elevator out of the fund we have on hand because that is practically in current expenses and will be used up by the 1st day of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Please send us a letter making that statement and stating what additional sum you will have to have in the way of a deficiency if you do this work.

Mr. TAYLOR. Very well. (See p. 53.)

Mr. BURKETT. I would like to ask whether this is not a rather unusual price for an elevator—\$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. This is for two elevators.

Mr. BURKETT. That amounts to \$12,500 each.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it means all the cutting and everything else in connection with it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is done by contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. To the lowest bidder?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it is given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And of course there have been no bids on it yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This is your estimate of what it will cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And it may cost less.

Mr. TAYLOR. It may cost less. It may cost \$17,000 or \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state whether you can use for this work any portion of the money already given you.

Mr. TAYLOR. All right, sir. Before I go I want to urge you very strongly to give us the \$8,000 for that building down there, because it is going to very materially advance the work on the buildings authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. How much floor space would you get out of that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will get about 50 per cent increase in our present floor space.

The CHAIRMAN. How many new men would you put in there?

Mr. TAYLOR. About 50, which would be practically 50 per cent increase of our present force.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us a communication telling us how much floor space you would get, how many feet of floor space.

Mr. TAYLOR. I can tell you right now. We will get about 6,000 feet more floor area.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope in apportioning this you have on hand from last year that you can put in this elevator at Minneapolis without asking anything more.

Mr. TAYLOR. If we go on that principle, there are about four of these things we will have to ask you to increase to \$50,000, and then we can put them all in.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only one you need consider.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Lucking, from Detroit, says his is the only one you have to estimate for.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better exhaust the question; you had better take it all up, because I understand that there are others on the sundry civil bill.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then we will probably ask for a \$50,000 deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the facts and set out the reasons why these elevators should be constructed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, January 16, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your inquiry relative to paying for elevators, which it is necessary to install in certain public buildings, under the control of this Office, from the appropriation for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, etc., I have the honor to state for the buildings mentioned below (being the ones above referred to), the amount set opposite each has been requested by this Department from Congress, to be inserted either in the sundry civil or deficiency bill, the aggregate of the amounts being \$106,500, namely:

Baltimore, Md., post-office and court-house	\$35,000
Covington, Ky., court-house and post-office	7,500
Detroit, Mich., old custom-house	7,500
Lynchburg, Va., court-house, post-office, etc	7,500
St. Paul, Minn., post-office, court-house, and custom-house	7,500
Washington, D. C., Butler Building	9,000
Wilmington, N. C., post-office, custom-house, etc	7,500
Minneapolis, Minn., post-office, etc	25,000
Total	106,500

In case it is desired to install the elevators in the above-named buildings and pay for same from the appropriation above mentioned, it will be necessary to include in the deficiency bill the sum of \$100,000, in addition to the regular estimate for "Heating apparatus for public buildings;" and I have the honor to state further that a request has been forwarded to you, through the division of bookkeeping and warrants, to include such an item in the said bill.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1904.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with telegraphic request of this day I have the honor to submit the following list of buildings in which elevators have been installed as a charge against the appropriations for "Heating apparatus for public buildings" during the fiscal years 1903 and 1904 to date, grouped under the two heads and giving dates of letters of acceptance of proposals and amounts involved.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

FISCAL YEAR 1903.

1902.		
Aug. 30.	Atlanta, Ga., post-office and court-house, hydraulic mail lift...	\$2, 890. 00
Dec. 23.	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office and court-house, electric passenger elevator.....	7, 750. 00
1903.		
Jan. 17.	St. Louis, Mo., custom-house, ash elevator	1, 094. 00
May 19.	Philadelphia, Pa., appropriations, freight elevator and trolley (part of this acceptance was a charge against 1903 and part against 1904).....	33, 698. 00

FISCAL YEAR 1904.

1903.		
Sept. 10.	Springfield, Mass., hand lift	100. 00
29.	Charleston, S. C., post-office, electric elevator	5, 085. 00
Oct. 17.	Philadelphia, Pa., custom-house, electric elevator	3, 000. 00
17.	Pensacola, Fla., post-office and court-house, electric elevator ..	8, 225. 00
17.	San Francisco, Cal., mint, electric elevator.....	7, 920. 00
Dec. 5.	San Francisco, Cal., new appropriations, sidewalk lift.....	1, 265. 00
8.	Cincinnati, Ohio, post-office and custom-house, hydraulic lift..	1, 890. 00
9.	Lincoln, Nebr., post-office and court-house, freight lift.....	185. 00
19.	San Francisco, Cal., new appropriations, 2 hydraulic freight elevators.....	2, 980. 00
	Respectfully,	

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 18, 1904.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to appropriation—in amount, \$50,000—for vault facilities at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., and to the item of \$16,000, which the Department has requested be included in the deficiency bill, I have the honor to state that vaults have been satisfactorily completed within the limit previously fixed, and the \$16,000 additional is required to carry out in steel some of the details which are necessary to make the old vaults more available, as well as furnishing certain facilities for carrying on the work in the new vaults. The principal item is \$10,000 for steel balcony and cases for plates and dies in the old plate vault, and \$3,300 for cases in new plate vault. The balance, approximately \$3,000, is for certain miscellaneous work in connection with the old vault.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

SATURDAY, *January 16, 1904.*

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Your Department begins on page 43 of the bill, and we would be pleased to have you advise us as to the deficiencies generally recommended by your Department. We would be glad to hear anything you care to say.

Secretary MOODY. I can first say, Mr. Chairman, that not one of the estimates has come in without my personal examination and approval. I believe them to be all necessary and believe them to be of an urgent

character, with the exception of the first one, of which I can not say as much.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is for increase of salary of one clerk for the remainder of the present fiscal year, 1904, \$225?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Who is that clerk?

Secretary MOODY. He is one of the two clerks not within the civil service which I have in my Department.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, Mr. Secretary, go right ahead and give us any information that you think we may desire.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Secretary MOODY. The next item is to pay for three electric motors for the printing presses in the Hydrographic Office. As you know, under authority of legislation initiated by this committee, we do all our outside business under the roof of the Mills Building, saving a considerable rent, so that now there is no Navy office except in the Department building and the Mills Building. That required the moving of the Hydrographic Office and all its printing presses, etc., and this was an absolutely essential item for the purchase of these motors for the presses. There is no other fund from which I could pay it, and it is essential.

EMERGENCY FUND.

The "emergency fund" is an outgrowth of the war with Spain. It is a constantly decreasing fund, and in a sense it is a contingent fund with the additional security that exists under it, requiring the approval of the President. There are constantly large contingencies arising in the Navy all over the world. We have expended the whole of our emergency fund for this year, and it is very clear that we shall have other emergencies before the 1st of July, and it would be a very great convenience, arising almost to a necessity, that we should have this increase in our emergency fund.

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND MEN, MARINE CORPS.

The next item arises out of this condition. It is for bringing home the remains of officers and men in the Marine Corps who died abroad. The Navy having no appropriation for that purpose, under my predecessor, asked the assistance of the War Department, promising them reimbursement. That assistance was rendered for a period of years, beginning with April 21, 1898, and they have an account against us of some \$11,000, which we ought to pay. We have some outstanding accounts, perhaps \$2,000 more, making \$13,000, and the other \$7,000 is to allow for the bringing home of the bodies of any other men between now and the 1st of July. It is probably a little larger than we shall use.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Can we make that item \$15,000?

Secretary MOODY. I should be inclined to think that \$15,000 would cover the expenditures. The War Department brought them home at their own expense.

Mr. BURKETT. The War Department brought them home as soldiers rather than as marines?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

The next item is simply a balance found due by the Treasury on the same account.

MARINE CORPS.

As to the Marine Corps estimates you may wish to see some of the marine officers, if you have not already done so. I do not know whether anybody in behalf of the Marine Corps has been here. I can only say that the deficiencies in the Marine Corps appropriations arise out of the fact that utterly unexpected duties have been thrown upon the Marine Corps growing out of the conditions at Panama.

We have had to send two detachments of marines to Panama, the *Dixie's* complement and the *Prairie's* complement, and that required fitting them out with all camp equipage, supplies, etc. I can only say that I have examined the details, and the deficiencies appear to arise solely out of that condition. The work has been admirably done. The camps are in good condition. There is practically no sickness, and the work at the Isthmus has been more effectively carried on than ever before.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When was this portion of the Marine Corps ordered to the Isthmus of Panama?

Secretary MOODY. The *Dixie* was ordered there so that she arrived, I think, on the 5th day of November, a few days after the uprising occurred. The *Prairie* arrived there December 13. The *Dixie*, with General Elliott and Colonel Waller and 600 marines, arrived there perhaps two weeks ago.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many marines went on the *Dixie*?

Secretary MOODY. About 400 the first time and 600 the second.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And about 300 on the *Prairie*?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir. Then, of course, we have had some new naval stations to guard, Guantanamo, and the naval station at Charleston, where a new marine guard has been established.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. When the marines were ordered to Panama were they ordered to keep the railroad open between the two points, according to our treaty rights?

Secretary MOODY. They were simply ordered there and when they got there they came under the orders of the naval officers according to law, and the orders as to what they should do there came from the naval officers, whose orders came directly from the Department. Many of the orders have been published, and some of them have not been published.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This deficiency grows out of what you felt was a necessary expenditure at that time for this purpose?

Secretary MOODY. Entirely so; yes, sir.

MAINTENANCE OF COLLIERIES.

The next item is a deficiency in the maintenance of the fleet of colliers. As you know, the Navy has a fleet of colliers which is manned and officered by civilians working under contract. It was the purpose of the Department to transfer half of the colliers to naval officers and crews, and the estimate last year was made upon the assumption that that transfer would occur. As you see, the appropriation was \$229,500

as against \$350,000 for the year before. It was reduced supposing that the expenses would be decreased in that manner, but it has not been found possible to make the transfer.

Indeed I have not quite agreed to the policy myself, and therefore it is necessary to bring back the appropriation to what it was before. That accounts for the larger part of the deficiency. All the rest of the deficiency arises out of the fact that the longer the officers are on the colliers the higher their pay is. Under the law they receive longevity pay, and that requires something of an increase. So that the failure to transfer the officers and crews, including the longevity pay, accounts for this deficiency.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Please tell us how that pay increases in ratio.

Secretary MOODY. If they are in for a certain length of time they get extra pay, but I can not tell you the ratio.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it not 20 per cent for every five years?

Secretary MOODY. It runs in my mind as about that, but I can not speak with accuracy.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is all regulated by law?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It is not regulated by Executive order?

Secretary MOODY. I will not speak with certainty about that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you send us a communication covering that point?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir. (See p. 62.)

The next item is simply an appropriation for damage which was caused by the collision of one of our tugs with a wharf, and is based upon the findings of a board of officers that we were at fault.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That amount was ascertained in the regular way?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

NAVAL TRAINING STATION, COASTERS HARBOR, RHODE ISLAND.

The Naval Training Station in Rhode Island arises out of this condition: We have a training station on Coasters Island, where apprentice boys are taken when they first enlist and kept for a period of six months before they are sent to sea. An epidemic of pneumonia and diseases of that character broke out. The conditions became very serious indeed. We had to take a part of our boys away, and it became a matter of humanity to remove the cause as quickly as possibly.

I had a medical board appointed and they reported that the ventilation system, the urinals, and the frame building for the detention of recruits should be constructed at a cost altogether of \$14,298. We did it from the general appropriation for the maintenance of that station, which, as I recall it, is \$55,000. That, of course, was an unexpected burden upon that appropriation which is now almost exhausted, and, therefore, I ask that this special appropriation may be provided, leaving our general appropriation to do its work in a normal way.

Mr. BURKETT. You have installed all this work?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now, please go to the next item.

YARDS AND DOCKS.

Secretary MOODY. Under "Bureau of Yards and Docks, Maintenance," we had an appropriation of \$600,000 this year and ask for a

deficiency of \$150,000. We had an appropriation last year of \$600,000 and you gave us a deficiency of \$100,000. This is asking for an increase of \$50,000 in the fund devoted to that purpose. It depends upon the general increase of the Navy. It is the great fund from which yards and docks are maintained, and as the Navy increases the burden on that fund increases. It is a fund the expenditures under which are reported in detail to Congress and are in the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. I think it is very proper.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you put in your hearing right there a statement of the number of new vessels that have gone into commission during the last year? The chief of the medical bureau has just told us that there were 29 new ships.

Secretary MOODY. You mean in the last fiscal year?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir. That accounts for this increase, then, all along the line?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir; I will write a letter on the subject. (See p. 63.) The medicine and surgery items you have already heard of from Doctor Rixey and so, perhaps, you do not care to hear me on those.

The next small item is to reimburse Captain Baird for a piece of machinery, which nine years ago he put on the *Dolphin* when he was an engineer on the *Dolphin*. He put it on at his own expense, and it has been used there ever since. It cost him \$95 actual cash and he expended a dollar for freight. That makes \$96. I can see no earthly reason why he should not be reimbursed.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That does not include anything for his services?

Secretary MOODY. No, sir; not anything.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Please state if the machinery he placed there was a necessity and of value.

Secretary MOODY. I am told that it is necessary and of value.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The Government has used it for nine years and is still using it?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you know what the piece of machinery was?

Secretary MOODY. It was an automatic feeder to the evaporator.

ARMOR AND ARMAMENT—INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. As to the "Increase of the Navy," Admiral O'Neil has been here, but we would be very glad to hear anything you have to say in regard to those items.

Secretary MOODY. That is something which is required to meet the existing contracts. The appropriation for armor and armament is used, first, for our own construction of guns at Washington, and, second, to meet the payments due on contracts with the Bethlehem and Carnegie people.

Now, you can only estimate a year in advance what the call will be. The call under the contracts has been greater than was expected, because they have put in a new plant and are turning out armor much faster than we supposed they would. If we do not have this money either those bills must remain unpaid or we must stop work in the gun shop. Either of those things would be very disastrous, because at the best we can not meet the armament requirements of our ships as they come into commission.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So the more rapidly you get this armor plate the better for the Government?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And it does away with the claims against the Government for delay?

Secretary MOODY. Yes; very much. There are quite a number of claims against the Government which are now before Congress. They are now bringing up the armor product so that it will meet our ships at the time when they become ready to receive it. The gun outlook is not so clear. We will have to do something in order to get sufficient guns to arm our ships.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So, in furnishing sufficient armor plates you keep them going all the time?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir. It is the large item, but it is one thing that is made absolutely necessary by authority of Congress in the increase of the Navy.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, MASS.

The item in regard to Boston was submitted to me originally for the regular bill. I said that it should go into the urgent deficiency bill. It arose out of this condition. The new dry dock at Boston will be completed in the spring. It is a very important dry dock for us. We are just hanging by one button on dry-dock facilities and they may break down at any moment. We want this dock for use in the spring. The power house for which this is designed is about completed. There is installed in it a lot of plant that was constructed when electric power was in its infancy. This should be put in that new power house at the earliest date, not only for lighting the yard and lighting the ships that are under repair, but for power for the operation of this new dock. I consider it as important an item as there is in the bill.

NAVAL STATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The next item is for a floor for shops for construction and repair. Those shops were authorized and have been completed all except the floor. They were authorized, I presume, under a limit, and then as it was not desirable to put in the floors until some part of the plant of construction and repair was put in the floors were omitted from the specifications, and the specifications reached the limit price. It is simply an increase of the limit which comes from the fact that the contract was improvidently made, leaving out an essential part of the building.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What value are those shops, Mr. Secretary? Do you need them for immediate use?

Secretary MOODY. Well, there is not a great deal of work done at New Orleans.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The work done there could be as well done somewhere else?

Secretary MOODY. I think so.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This item at New Orleans would be increasing the limit?

Secretary MOODY. In the sense that a certain specific sum was appropriated for a building.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That sum has been expended and the building is not completed?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So it will be necessary for the Naval Affairs Committee to increase that item?

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Secretary MOODY. Building No. 22 is the equipment building at New York. Part of that building was occupied by construction and repair pending the completion of a building for it. That building has been completed. Construction and repair has been removed from building No. 22, the equipment building, and it now becomes necessary to adapt building No. 22 for the use for which it was originally designed.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That will take \$15,000?

Secretary MOODY. Yes, sir; that is our estimate.

NAVY-YARD, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The temporary boat shed at Pensacola is one that is represented by construction and repair to be necessary for immediate use. They build a good many boats at Pensacola, steam launches, etc., and they have nothing but an old wooden shed there, and as our fleet is centering more and more in the Gulf the uses for this boat shed become urgent. The fleet is going down there pretty soon, to be there quite a long time. It ought to be done and I think it ought to be done now.

NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO, CUBA.

The next item is Guantanamo, which I consider is of the highest importance.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Give us fully the reason?

Secretary MOODY. I will give it to you as briefly as I can. As you know, the law which has been called the Platt amendment provided that Cuba should sell or lease to the United States land necessary for coaling on naval stations at certain specific points to be agreed upon between the President of the United States and the Government of Cuba. A year ago the coming February an agreement was entered into between the two Governments, specifying the points where the naval stations should be, one at Bahia Honda, which is about 60 miles west of Habana, and the other at Guantanamo, which is about 40 miles west of Santiago.

It is not the purpose of the Department to do anything at the present time at Bahia Honda, but at Guantanamo it is proposed to build up a naval station of the first class. Our interests in the West Indies now are so important that nothing will serve them except the establishment of such a station. We have made a subsequent agreement with Cuba which provides the rental which we shall pay for the land which has been leased to us at Guantanamo. Those lands contain about 18,000 acres. They are to be bought by the United States Government, and the estimated cost is \$137,000—not an unreasonable cost. We had a general appropriation, to be expended under

my direction, of \$100,000 last year. I ask for \$200,000 this year. The \$300,000 are to be expended for the acquisition of the lands, the price to be paid for the land, the leveling of the land and preparing it for future use, some little dredging, the survey of the land, the fencing of the land, and other general work of that character which in detail amounts to about \$300,000.

We need that money now. We, of course, want to pay for the land and we want to begin to prepare this station for occupancy. Of course I do not intend to ask any further general appropriation. There has been an estimate sent to the Naval Committee for the construction of certain buildings and works there, a dry dock among other things, specifying in detail the purposes of the expenditures, but at this time I want the \$200,000 for this preliminary work and it is impracticable to specify it. It will be the last general appropriation I shall ask.

Mr. BURKETT. Why should it be put in this form, at the discretion of the Secretary, rather than as a direct appropriation?

Secretary MOODY. To give me control over it. I do not want it to go to the bureaus to expend at their discretion. No dollar can be expended there under that appropriation except with my personal approval in writing. If it is made for the general purpose the bureaus will expend it and I lose control of it, and it seems to me that whenever appropriations are made in this general form, where Congress does not, in detail, specify the purposes for which the money is to be employed, that somebody should be held responsible for it, and in this case it is the Secretary.

The next item is for the pay of an inspector, simply caused by the delay on the building at Newport, which requires the inspector to be employed a few months longer than he would have been.

The next item has been fully explained to you by Admiral O'Neil, the result of the unfortunate accident at Iona Island.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY GROUNDS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Under Bureau of Equipment," on page 50 of the bill?

Secretary MOODY. I think I would like to have you see Admiral Chester in regard to that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have you looked into it?

Secretary MOODY. The changes in Massachusetts avenue have caused changes in the current of the water and have made stagnant ponds upon our Observatory grounds. A medical board was appointed to consider the question. They say they should be filled up and that it is dangerous to health, and this estimate was approved by me for that purpose alone.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think it is necessary?

Secretary MOODY. I hate to expend money on the Observatory grounds, but I talked it all over with Admiral Chester and read the report of the board, and so I do not think we can afford not to do it.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 16, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a memorandum on the subject of collier expenditures, as requested by your committee to-day.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY,
Secretary.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1904.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, there was appropriated for the maintenance of colliers \$350,000. The deficiency incurred, however, was \$48,000, thus making a total of \$398,000, which it cost to maintain the collier fleet during the past fiscal year. There has been expended during the present fiscal year \$171,317, and there is on hand \$58,000. An additional appropriation (deficiency) is requested of \$181,762, making a total of \$411,079, which it is estimated will be required to maintain the collier fleet for the present fiscal year. This sum, it will be noted, is \$13,079 in excess for the actual expense of running the fleet for the past fiscal year, which increase is due to the larger salaries of the officers and men, amounting to over \$1,000 per month, according to the following extract of the collier regulations, which have been approved by the Secretary, viz:

"The following additions to monthly wages will be made for each year's continuous service up to and including five, after which wages will continue as for sixth year:

Master, \$10; first officer, \$5; second and third officers, \$3; chief engineer, \$8; first assistant engineer, \$4; second and third assistant engineers, \$3.

Every other member of the crew shall be entitled to an increase to his monthly wages of \$1 for each consecutive year of service completed up to and including the fifth year, after which it shall remain as during the sixth year.

Service prior to January 1, 1902, will not be considered in computing continuous service.

H. C. TAYLOR, Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 19, 1904.

SIR: I convey the inclosed statement of ships placed in commission between June 30, 1902, and December 31, 1903, with the respective dates of commission and the complement of enlisted men, in response to a question asked me while I was before the committee.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY,
Secretary.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

Vessels of the Navy placed in commission between June 30, 1902, and December 31, 1903, with the respective dates of commission and the complement of enlisted men.

Ships.	Date.	Men.
Adder.....	Jan. 12, 1903	7
Arkansas.....	Oct. 28, 1902	172
Bainbridge.....	Nov. 24, 1902	71
Barry.....	do.....	71
Chauncey.....	Nov. 17, 1903	71
Cleveland.....	Nov. 2, 1903	260
Dale.....	Oct. 24, 1902	71
Elcano.....	Nov. 20, 1902	95
Florida.....	June 18, 1903	177
Grampus.....	May 28, 1903	7
Hancock.....	Sept. 21, 1903	195
Hopkins.....	Sept. 23, 1903	71
Hull.....	May 20, 1903	71
Lawrence.....	Nov. 14, 1903	71
Macdonough.....	Sept. 5, 1903	71
Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1902	13
Maine.....	Dec. 29, 1902	572
Missouri.....	Dec. 1, 1903	587
Moccasin.....	Jan. 17, 1903	7
Nevada.....	Mar. 5, 1903	172
Paul Jones.....	Dec. 14, 1903	71
Perry.....	Sept. 4, 1902	71
Pike.....	May 28, 1903	7
Plunger.....	Sept. 19, 1903	7
Porpoise.....	do.....	7
Preble.....	Dec. 14, 1903	71
Shark.....	Sept. 19, 1903	7
Stewart.....	Dec. 17, 1902	71
Truxton.....	Sept. 11, 1902	71
Whipple.....	Feb. 17, 1903	71
Worden.....	Dec. 31, 1902	71
Wyoming.....	Dec. 8, 1902	193
Total.....		3,550

ARMOR AND ARMAMENT—INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

STATEMENT OF REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES O'NEIL, CHIEF BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 48 of the bill, under "Increase of the Navy," you ask for \$2,000,000 deficiency. Please explain to the committee the items that make up that deficiency?

Admiral O'NEIL. I will say that we would not have asked for that amount of money on the urgent deficiency bill except that, this being a long session of Congress, we feared that the general deficiency bill might not be passed in time; that is, it would be toward the end of the year and that would not answer the purpose. The reason for this deficiency is that the manufacture of armor is greatly in excess of what we contemplated when the estimates were made up for this year. I have a little statement here which I will read:

2. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1903-4 was \$10,000,000, and there was a balance on hand of \$1,353,719.82, making a total of \$11,353,719.82.

3. The following shows the condition of this appropriation at present:

Expended since July 1, 1903	\$5,549,900
Making an average per month in five months of.....	1,109,980
Required from December 1, 1903, to June, 1904, seven months, supposing the monthly expenditures to be at the rate of \$1,109,980	7,769,860
There was available December 1, 1903	5,814,066
Which indicates a probable deficiency of.....	1,955,794
As an indication of the increased monthly expenditures, the average for the fiscal year 1902-3 was.....	739,706

4. It was impossible to foresee with any degree of certainty at the time the annual estimates were made for the present fiscal year the increased demands upon this appropriation, and further, the Bureau did not wish to ask for more money than would probably be necessary, hence the estimates were made in a most conservative manner.

5. The Chief of Bureau, in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs explaining the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance for the fiscal year 1902-3, stated that all of the ships then under construction should be completed by March, 1904, or in a little more than two years, and that the Bureau should expend in that time \$30,234,943, or at the rate of about \$15,000,000 per year, but that as it was expected the shipbuilders would not complete the vessels in contract time, or not within three or four years, it was thought that about \$8,638,555 per annum would be sufficient under "Increase of the Navy, armor, and armament."

6. Since the hearing above referred to work on vessels under construction has progressed more rapidly than anticipated, hence the necessity for the sum now asked for.

7. The principal demands upon the Bureau at the present time under this appropriation are for armor and gun steel and for the preparation of new vessels fitting out at navy-yards. The armor makers are now delivering armor greatly in excess of that for the previous year and have expressed their intentions to increase the output after the 1st of January next. The Bureau therefore deems it absolutely necessary to ask for the \$2,000,000 additional above referred to, and as this is a long session of Congress and the general deficiency bill may not be passed in time, it is recommended that the item be made urgent, in accordance with the estimate herewith submitted on the regular blank.

That is due, as I say, to the increase in the production of armor and the large expenditures which have been made for gun forgings, and material for work at the Naval Gun Factory, and if we get the \$2,000,000 it will leave us with a balance of \$700,000, which is a very small balance because these amounts are very fluctuating. As an indication of some of the expenses which are being incurred, the Bethlehem Steel Company will probably deliver 1,100 tons. Their original contract called for 300. They have come up to 1,100, which alone will cost about \$500,000, and if it continues at a rate of 1,000 tons, there will be an expenditure of \$2,500,000 for armor to one company alone.

The CHAIRMAN. You have use for all of this armor just as rapidly as you get it?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir. It is absolutely necessary that the armor should be made with rapidity and should be ready. Otherwise, it simply leads to claims for damage, or an extension of time. The Department now has a good many claims. In fact there are some ships calling for armor. There are some ships which are somewhat in advance with the requirements, and it was impossible for us to tell, when they sent their drawings in, the progress they would make with the ship.

In Massachusetts the Fall River Ship Building Company has received 114 armor plates for each ship. They only put one plate on one ship, and eight on the other, and they made a claim for an extension of time on their contract on the ground that if the ships had been completed when they should have been that the armor plates would not have been on time. Of course, we held that that claim had no merit. We agree in our contracts that the armor plates shall be delivered at the rate of not less than 300 tons a month, and in the ship contracts we agree to furnish it as the ship builder submits the drawings.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You are keeping up with the Government contracts?

Admiral O'NEIL. We are in a very good condition; better than ever before. Out of 12 battle ships 10 were delayed on account of the armor plates. That was a very unfortunate state of affairs and led to

many complications, but to-day the armor situation is quite reversed. We are keeping up with the demands now. The capacity of this work has been increased enormously, and last month I approved bills for over \$300,000 for armor for the Bethlehem Steel Company alone.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many ships have we in the course of construction?

Admiral O'NEIL. About 20, I think. It will cost the Bureau of Ordnance about \$35,000,000 for the ships now under construction, including the estimates which are submitted for this year. About \$12,000,000 of that work should be completed inside of three years. These contracts run over three years. They think it should be longer, but the Department can not take that view, as they must provide for the ships. In other words, every battery must always be ready by the time the ship is.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We are buying the armor plate ourselves for the ships now?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We contract for the construction of the ship and furnish the armor?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir; that is the universal custom, in order that the Government may supervise its manufacture, and it has to be done in connection with the proving grounds. No private concern keeps a proving ground.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This appropriation is all for contracts already made?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir; it is to carry on work already authorized by Congress.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. You simply pay the bills already contracted for?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It has nothing to do with the contention that I see has arisen about the combination of the various armor plants?

Admiral O'NEIL. No, sir. They have always bid the same and always will. There are only two or three companies, and they will do it for self-preservation and to stop competition, although this time we did get competition. We placed the contract with the Midvale Company at \$53 a ton less.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Some time ago Congress passed a bill authorizing the Bureau to contract for a large quantity of armor plate at one time?

Admiral O'NEIL. We contracted for 36,000 tons of armor plate.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Have those contracts been fulfilled?

Admiral O'NEIL. Those contracts are being wiped out with tremendous rapidity.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many tons of armor plate?

Admiral O'NEIL. 36,000 tons, about \$16,000,000 worth; and not long ago we contracted for 16,000 tons, and before that 11,000 tons. So that all the armor for every ship is now contracted for, and on very satisfactory terms as to price.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What are you paying for the armor plate?

Admiral O'NEIL. We are paying the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies \$453 a ton for the highest grade of armor. We are paying the Midvale Steel Company, the new bidder, \$395 a ton. It was a very marked reduction, but they have still got to learn to make armor plates; they have to go through a long period before they will do it, but there is no doubt about their ability to do it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How does that price compare with the former price?

Admiral O'NEIL. Congress at one time fixed the price at \$400 a ton, but that was for the old Harvey armor, and we could not get the best. They asked \$554 a ton for the Krupp armor, and Mr. Long, having discretion given him by Congress, made a contract with the companies at \$450 a ton. Now the Midvale Company has come down to less than \$400.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is there any reason why the Krupp armor should cost more than the Harvey armor?

Admiral O'NEIL. It is a better quality and that is the reason they ask a better price. The manufacturers went over to Europe and learned how to make the Krupp armor, and went into the manufacture with the Krupp process with the understanding that when they did use it they would pay the royalty. That question came up, and the Department finally stipulated that if they had to pay the royalty, and if they did pay it, and proper evidence was produced that they had paid it, that the price should be added. Lately the Midvale Company has thrown out all the royalties and they will assume the responsibility.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The difference between the two processes is that the Krupp armor is recarbonized by gas?

Admiral O'NEIL. They used a gas process of simmertation. That has been discarded, and now they use the old charcoal process. It is a question of alloy very largely and the treatment in the manufacture.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do these same companies sell to foreign companies?

Admiral O'NEIL. They do not now. They are unable to do so. Their whole output is required by the Government. They have had several contracts, and at one time they had a contract at an extremely low price with Russia because they were anxious to get into the foreign market. They took it at a very low price, but the argument was like that of a new bidder on a ship. The Cramps yesterday bid a million dollars less simply because they wanted that work. The Newport News Company forced an entrance into the market by taking ships at a low price, but they finally bid the same as others. So I do not think there was anything in that. In fact, the gentleman who went over to take the contract told me he was told to take it at any price. So they took it at a very low figure.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Are they furnishing armor plates to any foreign countries now?

Admiral O'NEIL. No, sir; they are not making armor plates for any foreign countries now. This Government requires the entire output of their works, and this item really is not in the nature of a deficiency on the part of the Bureau of Ordnance. It is for work that has been authorized, but which has progressed more rapidly than was anticipated.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This is simply for contracts already made which would not have been paid until next year unless the work had been finished?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir. Then there is also the gun factory. At the gun factory we have a pay roll which amounts to \$250,000 a month. We are working night and day trying to get the batteries ready for the ships in time. The Bureau of Ordnance spends as much money on the new ships as all the rest of the bureaus put together; that is, one-half of the cost of a battle ship is in armor and armament. The

people have an idea that the hull and machinery are the most expensive parts.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What is the relation of the cost of the armor and armament to the total cost of the ship?

Admiral O'NEIL. About one-half.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When they authorize in the naval appropriation bill the construction of a new battle ship at a cost not exceeding \$4,000,000, that is exclusive of armor and armament?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir. You will find that ship will cost about \$8,000,000 before you get done.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then, the authorization of a contract for \$4,000,000 is practically an authorization for a contract for \$8,000,000?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir. (See p. —.)

NAVAL MAGAZINE, IONA ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is:

For clearing the sites and rebuilding shell houses Nos. 3 and 4; for replacing shell houses Nos. 1 and 2; fixed ammunition houses Nos. 1 and 2; storehouses Nos. 1 and 2; power houses, pump house, shipping house, cottages of gunner and watchmen, railroad tracks, and for miscellaneous repairs rendered necessary by an explosion which took place at the naval magazine, Iona Island, New York Harbor, on November 4, 1903, \$100,000.

Will you kindly explain that item fully to the committee?

Admiral O'NEIL. We had a very disastrous explosion a few weeks ago at Iona Island, just below West Point. Two buildings were completely demolished and roofs were injured of a great many buildings, and this money is to repair the damages which were caused by this accident to our principal magazine.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will it take the entire \$100,000?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir; to rebuild and repair the roofs and to make good the damage.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What kind of buildings were they?

Admiral O'NEIL. Brick buildings of absolutely fireproof construction.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What were they used for?

Admiral O'NEIL. For the storage of powder and ammunition of different kinds.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How did this explosion occur?

Admiral O'NEIL. They were unloading some shells outside, which should have been done at a remote spot under the regulations. They had a car on the track near where they were putting the powder, and they must have accumulated a ton or two, and by some accident a spark was ignited and everybody was killed—6 men—and then the car was ignited and there was a terrific explosion, which injured the roofs of nearly every building on the ground.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And it will take the full \$100,000 to make the repairs?

Admiral O'NEIL. Yes, sir. That is a careful estimate prepared in New York, and I do not think it is too much. That is one of the finest grounds we have.

NAVAL ACADEMY MAGAZINE.

There is a small item of \$7,000 for the Naval Academy for a magazine. After they had this accident at Iona Island everybody became

apprehensive at different places, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy addressed a letter to the Department stating that they had no proper place at the Naval Academy—that they had but a little wooden building. They now have a great deal of ammunition there, and this \$7,000 is for the purpose of building a magazine on the reservation owned by the Government across the river. I think it is a very proper expenditure.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How much will that be?

Admiral O'NEIL. \$7,000. That amount will build a suitable magazine and equip it.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

STATEMENT OF SURG. GEN. P. M. RIXEY, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, U. S. NAVY.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 46 of the bill, under the item "Bureau of Medicine and Surgery," you ask for a deficiency of \$50,000. Please explain fully to the committee the reason for that deficiency.

Doctor RIXEY. It is caused by the gradual increase of the Navy.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much have you on hand of the appropriation for 1904?

Doctor RIXEY. I think it is very nearly expended. I do not know the exact amount, but there is a certain amount that has to be allotted for the different foreign stations for their work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many stations have you now?

Doctor RIXEY. It takes some little time to count them up. We have one in Porto Rico, which has just been started; then, in the Philippines there is one at Cavite and one at Olongapo, and at Yokohama hospital. These are the foreign stations. At the home stations we have one at nearly all the yards and hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how much of this fund is allotted to the stations?

Doctor RIXEY. It would be impossible; we would have to figure a great deal. At the foreign stations it is estimated at so much for buying the necessaries. That item is for "surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy-yards, naval stations, Marine Corps, and for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals, navy-yards, naval laboratory, museum of hygiene, and department of instruction, and Naval Academy." The deficiency is required on account of the constant increase. The Secretary's report shows that we had 25 additional vessels in the last year and that there were 4 vessels transferred from the Army to the Naval service, making 29 vessels; that is in addition to what we had before.

Mr. BURKETT. Twenty-nine vessels for what?

Doctor RIXEY. For the service.

Mr. BURKETT. For the medical service alone?

Doctor RIXEY. No, sir; we supply the medical stores and medical supplies. "Surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission;" that is one of the items.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Twenty-nine vessels put into commission?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir; 25 new vessels and 4 vessels transferred from the Army.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In what length of time?

Doctor RIXEY. In the last year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you have a surgeon aboard the vessel?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir; and sometimes two.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Through your Department you supply all the medical supplies?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir; all the surgeons' necessities. Not only that, but at the naval stations and hospitals we also have to furnish the supplies.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many new hospitals and stations have you created in the last year?

Doctor RIXEY. One at Porto Rico. That was one we transferred from one station to another. That increased the expense. There are not so many new ones. We established one at Puget Sound; that is a new hospital. It is not the first estimate, it is the cost afterward. We have gradually increased the number all the time.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do you arrive at this deficiency?

Doctor RIXEY. We estimate how much we have had and spent up to a certain date, and what was spent the year before and then estimate how much more it will take to finish out the months for which we have to furnish the supplies.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You figure the months and the amount you have expended and then continue in the same ratio the rest of the year?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You take that as your basis and figure out your estimates?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir. It was found that for the fiscal year of 1903-4 the increase had been about the same proportion—about \$25,000 a year—for the last two or three years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You ask \$15,000 deficiency on "Contingent, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery." I suppose the same reasons apply there—the additional number of vessels?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir; the continual growth of the Navy.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have you any additional statement to make as to these items?

Doctor RIXEY. No. It is due entirely to the growth of the Navy. There is no special point to it. For 1903 you appropriated \$45,000 and a deficiency of \$5,000, making a total of \$50,000, and for 1904 you appropriated \$35,000, and this \$15,000 is making it the same amount as it took for the last year.

Mr. BURKETT. For what items is this "contingent" fund used?

Doctor RIXEY. Freight, expressage on medical stores, tolls, ferriages, transportation of sick enlisted persons to hospital; transportation of insane patients; care, transportation, and burial of the dead; advertising, telegraphing, rent of telephones, purchase of books and stationery, binding of medical records, unbound books, and pamphlets; postage and purchase of stamps for foreign service; hygienic and sanitary investigation and illustration; sanitary and hygienic instruction; purchase and repairs of wagons and harness; purchase of and feed for horses and cows; trees, plants, garden tools, and seeds; furniture and incidental articles for the museum of hygiene and department of instruction, naval dispensary, Washington; naval laboratory, sick quarters at Naval Academy, etc.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. All these items are due to that one cause—the increase in the number of ships?

Doctor RIXEY. Yes, sir.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL., ADDITIONAL LAND.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. GEORGE RUHLEN, ASSISTANT
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 30 of the bill you ask that the language of the provision of law be changed as to Fort Sheridan. Please explain fully the object of the change of the provision.

Colonel RUHLEN. Last year an appropriation was made of \$285,000 for the purchase of a definite quantity—I think it was not less than 110 acres—of land. We have been negotiating for land to increase the reservation at Fort Sheridan for some years. We were finally led to believe that a certain tract which contained about 110 acres could be obtained for about \$285,000 and the act was introduced accordingly and passed last year.

When it came down to the definite purchase of the ground it was found that the land in question contained only about 96 acres, and when we went further on we also found that it would cost considerably more than \$285,000 to get 110 acres according to law. We found it would cost a great deal more, perhaps \$100,000 more, so the question was either to secure a larger appropriation or get the law changed so that we could buy the lesser quantity, about 96 acres.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Your statement here says for the purchase of about 84 acres.

Colonel RUHLEN. I am coming to that. When we looked over the 96 acres we found the price was in excess of what we anticipated, so we cut out a piece, containing about 10 acres, which had very costly improvements, and we excluded that from the original, which is now reduced to 83 acres and a fraction. That is the land we now desire to purchase, and we are of the opinion that we can get it within the amount stated.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In other words, you want to pay the same amount of money for the 84 acres, that you were authorized to pay for the 110 acres?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. For the reason that you have ascertained that you can not purchase the 110 acres at that price?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you have the 84 acres, will that be sufficient?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; it will answer our purposes, providing the additional space that we very badly need for drill purposes there.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Fort Sheridan is right out of Chicago?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is about 30 miles out of Chicago.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This 84 acres—is it farm land or is it covered with houses?

Colonel RUHLEN. No; it is not farm land. There is quite a number of houses on it, and there are some vacant buildings scattered over it which, of course, add considerable to the purchase price.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is it a suburb of Chicago; is this place used for residences?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; the tract that we eliminated, 10 or 11 acres, contained a power house belonging to the railroad company,

which is really or no use to us and would cost an enormous sum, and the additional 13 acres which would be required to make up the 110 acres is also exceedingly costly on account of the improvements on it—summer gardens and beer saloons. Of course, we would like to have had them out of the way; but of course it was simply out of the question to pay that amount of money.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many buildings are there on the 84 acres?

Colonel RUHLEN. I can not sell you offhand. There are not a great many and they are not costly buildings, but they are the cheaper class of resident houses found in a suburban town.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This item passed on a sundry civil bill before?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know.

Mr. BURKETT. How much land have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. At the Fort Sheridan Reservation?

Mr. BURKETT. Yes, sir.

Colonel RUHLEN. I think it is about 600 acres. The post is now being increased so that it will have a very considerable number of cavalry and field artillery, and they necessarily need considerable ground for drill purposes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You can buy the 84 acres of land for this amount?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is not a certainty yet, but from the best information we have we think we can; but we will have to get it by condemnation. We find that we can not get it by friendly purchase—a large part of it, at least. For some parts the owners appear to ask what we consider reasonable, but for the other parts they ask extravagant prices, and we expect to have to resort to condemnation for the greater part of it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. So you would not know until the condemnation proceedings were ended just what the price would be?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. At the Fort Sheridan Reservation you have 600 acres of land, which is probably of the same value as the other land, but what are your buildings worth?

Colonel RUHLEN. Something over a million dollars.

Mr. BURKETT. That is a pretty expensive plant?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. The improvements contemplate about \$300,000 for its enlargement.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. T. W. SYMONS, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

SHERMAN STATUE.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is an item on page 31 of the bill:

Sherman statue: The sum of \$8,000 is hereby appropriated, and all sums remaining from any appropriations for the Sherman statue are hereby reappropriated, and such appropriated and reappropriated sums are made available for paying for the models of said statue and for the improvement of the grounds in its vicinity, which grounds shall be hereafter known as Sherman plaza.

Will you please explain fully to the committee what you seek to do by this reappropriation?

Colonel SYMONS. The cost of the Sherman statue, according to the contract, was \$90,000. Of that amount the Government paid \$79,000 and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland paid \$11,000. In addition to that, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee paid the money which was necessary for the competition. They had two competitions for the design of that statue, which cost a large amount of money, and on account of having the two competitions and the greater expense in getting the proper designs they have had to pay out more money than they had. They paid the \$11,000, and they also paid out \$2,717.04 more than they had. The Society of the Army of the Tennessee asks that that amount be returned to them, in order that they may pay the individual (General Dodge, the president of the society) who advanced the money in order that the building of the monument could go on. I have a letter from General Dodge which briefly explains the whole situation. It is a letter to me. I think you may have received the same letter. It says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1903.

Col. T. W. SYMONS.

MY DEAR COLONEL: The commission has sent to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate a request for \$8,000 for finishing the grounds around the statue and for reimbursing the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for the amount (\$2,722 and some cents) advanced by them for the payment of the models of the statue.

You are thoroughly acquainted with the necessity for the completion of the grounds around the statue, but as you were not with us when the models were accepted I will explain to you why the money for them was advanced. The appropriation by the Government did not provide for any competition in the selection of a sculptor for the statue, and it was concluded by the commission that in so important a monument it should be open to the sculptors in the United States. It was supposed at that time that the money in the hands of the Army of the Tennessee, outside of the \$11,000 that it paid on the contract, would be sufficient to pay for the models.

When we had made the first competition it was concluded that we should have a second competition, and the expenses attending the receiving, putting up, and sending away the models were more than the sum the Army of the Tennessee had collected outside of the \$11,000 they were to pay. There was no other way of paying for the models except for the Army of the Tennessee to advance the money, which they have done.

I also wish to say in relation to this that there has never been a cent paid to anyone connected with the Commission, or with the statue, for services or expenses of any kind outside of the contract price.

If the Society of the Army of the Tennessee had any funds of its own that could be applied to such an expenditure, of course, they would not ask to be reimbursed.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GRANVILLE M. DODGE.

That is the \$2,717.04 included in this and the balance of the \$8,000 we ask to have appropriated, so that we can put the grounds in nice condition.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You ask for \$8,000 direct appropriation, and then you ask to have reappropriated any balance remaining from any of the appropriations for the Sherman statue. What balances have you?

Colonel SYMONS. There is a small balance of \$615 from the pedestal and statue, and then there is \$1,000 set aside for general expenses.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Is that all the balance you have?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir. There was another appropriation for curbing around the site and from that appropriation we have \$1,315, and there was a small appropriation for improving the grounds and of that we have \$1,250. Then there was an appropriation for unveiling

and from that appropriation we have \$103 left. Then there was an appropriation for extra work and steps at the base of the statue and from that appropriation we have a balance of \$1,250. Altogether, we have balances amounting to \$4,568.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You want \$8,000 additional?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; for the purpose of paying for the models and putting the grounds in condition.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much of that amount is for the models?

Colonel SYMONS. \$2,717.04.

Mr. BURKETT. That is the amount to be paid to Mr. Dodge?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That leaves you a little over \$12,000 for improving the grounds?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do you expect to spend that money?

Colonel SYMONS. The situation there is a little peculiar. That is an important and central point, and in order to properly improve those grounds we will have to build a wall along Fifteenth street.

I have a little sketch here. This [indicating on plat] is Pennsylvania avenue right here. There is the Treasury [indicating on plat]. The corner of the monument is over 9 feet above this roadway here [indicating on plat], and is 9 feet above Fifteenth street, and this monument is so high that the only way to improve these grounds is to build a wall around here [indicating on plat] about 4 or 5 feet high, so as to divide up the fall from this corner down here [indicating on plat]. That is the expensive part of improving these grounds. We have to put gas, water, and sewerage in there so as to provide for it. And these [indicating on plat] are the walks and seats. We intend to plant it with trees and flowers and to make it very handsome.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much is included in this plat, only one block?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; it is proposed to call it Sherman plaza. There are other reasons why this is desirable, because down here [indicating on plat] there is a pretty tough lot of people and this will tend to keep the plaza from being overrun too much by people who would commit nuisances.

There is one little item that I wrote a note asking that it be inserted. The army societies were here at the unveiling and took a great deal of interest in it, and they are very anxious to have a little souvenir prepared giving the speeches and the photographs of the unveiling and of the statue and the societies represented, and a lot of data of that kind, together with a little sketch of the facts leading up to the appropriations for the monument, and a little sketch of Sherman's life, and we would like to have a little item inserted in the bill so that we could have the opportunity to spend a little of this money, two or three hundred dollars, in compiling everything of that character that relates to the statue.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you submit an item?

Colonel SYMONS. I have written a letter and it must be here.

For preparing an illustrated description of said statue and the ceremonies attending its unveiling.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You want a sum not exceeding \$200?

Colonel SYMONS. I can not tell that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We want to limit the amount.

Colonel SYMONS. Say \$300.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Do you think it is possible to print a pamphlet for that number of men for \$300.

Colonel SYMONS. It is not for the printing; the societies will do that.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This does not include the printing?

Colonel SYMONS. No, sir; this is for getting up the data and for preparing the photographs.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The societies themselves will attend to the printing?

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. How much money was appropriated altogether for the statute?

Colonel SYMONS. Ninety thousand dollars in the general appropriation, and the other items of appropriation I have not with me—the items for the extra steps and the curbing and unveiling.

Mr. BURKETT. What was the appropriation for unveiling?

Colonel SYMONS. The appropriation for unveiling was \$4,000, but as to the other items, I do not know; I did not bring the statement down with me. The unveiling brought together all the army societies and we had to build stands that would seat about 4,000, and there was a tremendous excitement in Washington. Congress was not in session at the time.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you can give us the different items, please send them down.

Colonel SYMONS. Yes, sir; I will be glad to.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
LEMON BUILDING,
Washington, January 16, 1904.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY, M. C.,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to state to you herein the dates and amounts of various appropriations made in connection with the Sherman statue, together with the amounts of each remaining on hand:

General title of appropriation, "Equestrian statue of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman."

Designation of item.	Date appropriated.	Amount appropriated.	Balance on hand Jan. 16, 1904.
For pedestal and statue	Act July 5, 1892.....	\$50,000	} \$615
For removal of present iron fence around the site of the statue and setting up of a substantial granite curb in place thereof.	Act Mar. 2, 1895.....	30,000	
	Act June 6, 1900.....	8,000	
For construction of roadways and paths and improvement of grounds about the statue.	Act June 28, 1902.....	1,500	1,250
For completing and unveiling the statue .....	.....do.....	4,000	135
For extra steps and mosaic work at base of the statue	Act Dec. 22, 1902.....	8,000	1,250
Total		101,500	4,600

Very respectfully,

F. W. SYMONS,
Colonel, U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN EXHIBIT, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS.

STATEMENT OF MR. M'GOWAN, IN CHARGE OF THE EXHIBIT.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in charge of the school at Chillicothe?

Mr. M'GOWAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 69 of the bill we find:

For additional amounts for the Indian exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis, Mo., including all of the objects mentioned under this title of appropriations in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1903, \$25,000.

Now, we will be glad to have you state, Mr. McGowan, just what you propose to do. I understand that you are in charge of that exhibit?

Mr. M'GOWAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What you propose to do with the additional \$25,000, if you have it, and why the appropriation of \$40,000 is not sufficient.

Mr. M'GOWAN. The item of \$25,000 there is a stranger to me; I do not know how that got there. We asked for \$35,000, and I supposed that was the item in the bill, and it is \$35,000 we want.

Now, gentlemen, you know the last Congress appropriated \$40,000 for an Indian congress or exhibit in St. Louis. There was not any very definite idea of what was to be done with that \$40,000. Other cities having exhibitions had maintained the Indian features, and it was thought that St. Louis ought to have something along that line. But there was no well-defined scheme or scope as to what the nature of this Indian exhibit was to be. I was appointed the superintendent of the exhibit almost a year ago, and in talking over the matter with the secretary of the Commission on Indian Affairs we decided—

Mr. BURKETT. Secretary who?

Mr. M'GOWAN. Secretary Hitchcock. We decided that we ought not to have a repetition of the disreputable shows that had been given at Omaha and Buffalo, particularly as those exhibitions—their so-called Indian congresses—were nothing more than exhibitions of the wildest and wooliest of Indian life. In fact, it was not their desire to show the real Indian life. They went out on the Indian reservations and selected the worst lot of toughs and drunks and coffee coolers that they could get together. They got a lot of fellows of that kind who were willing to go to those expositions and for the money paid them characterize what was called Indian life, and they had those shows and those fellows they got made it as hideous and unreal and unnatural as they could possibly do. Consequently they had such shows at Omaha and Buffalo, and particularly at Omaha, that while they were attractive and interesting they were not at all representative of the real Indian or the real Indian life. They had dances there such as were never dreamed of by any Indian in his wildest moments; they painted themselves in a fashion that would shock Pontiac or Tecumseh if those chiefs could see them to-day; and everything else of that character was unreal.

Because of these shows—partly, at any rate—the public gained an idea that that was the real Indian life and that the Indian has been descending gradually in the scale of decency and morality. The papers took this view of the case, and, as you are aware, many of them have

criticised the Government's efforts and have condemned its Indian policies. They have claimed that the money spent on Indian education is money thrown away—that it is wasted. The Secretary and Commissioner and the rest of us decided that it is time to give a little sample of the real Indian and that this exhibition at St. Louis will give us a glorious opportunity to show the public just exactly what is being done with its money when spent on Indian education.

Now, our plan, gentlemen, is this: We propose to show by contrast in a building erected for the purpose—this building is almost completed now and I expect to accept it some time during the next week—the life of the old Indians, how they worked, and what the young Indians of the present day are doing. The first floor of this building is 200 feet long and is to be divided, and the old Indians will work at their native industries on one side of the building, and the Indian students working at their modern trades, such as are taught them in our schools, will be on the other side of the building. We will bring Navaho from New Mexico there—not the worst elements, but the best, the expert artisans—and they will bring with them their wool from their own sheep.

These Navaho own a great many thousand sheep. There in the building they will shear the wool and card and spin and weave it into those marvelous blankets of theirs. They will be real, genuine Navaho blankets, the real thing, not any of the modern blankets that are made simply for sale. In another booth we will have the Apache and Pima and Hupa from California, working at the wonderful baskets of theirs—baskets that sell from \$500 to \$800 apiece, and which it takes them years to make. Those baskets will hold water and you can cook fish or anything else in them. Then we will have the Chippewa and the Sioux there, with their beadwork and their birch bark, with their stone tools and implements, and so on. And on the other side of this building will be our students from our schools. They will have their printing department, and their cooking department, and so on.

In the cooking department, which will be managed as our domestic science classes are managed, they will have a kitchen and a dining room and a laundry, and they will show there before the public that will pass back and forth just exactly how our Indian girls are taught, that they are taught cooking and domestic science. The girls will do the cooking right there and serve dinners, and I hope you gentlemen will all be there, and if so, we will give you a dinner cooked by our Indian girls. We will have a sewing department showing the girls at work, cutting, fitting, and manufacturing garments for boys and girls. The boys will be working also at carpentering and blacksmithing and in harness making and shoemaking and other trades.

There on one side will be the boys and girls at work and on the other side of the buildings you will see the old Indians at work, and the public can judge then by the contrast whether or not the money which this country spends on the Indian schools is money wasted; they will be able to tell just exactly what we are doing in our schools. We want them to see that we are aiming to give the Indian simply a good common grammar school education, and that we do not intend to take them any further than that. Besides the literary work they get we are giving them a trade by which they can make their own living. We are not teaching them about astronomy or any of the other sciences. The only milky way they know is the way to the milk house; and we

want them to learn they can not make good farmers by raising corn in a schooner, that to make good farmers they will have to till the soil. That is our object and plan.

We have not money enough to do what we want to do. The expense of the building will take up a large part of this money, and we want to bring these old Indians there and will have to maintain them, and to do anything near what we want to do, as I saw some time ago, \$40,000 is entirely inadequate. I talked with the Commissioner and the Secretary about it, and about an additional appropriation, and the Secretary told me to go over to the Commissioner's office and have him write a letter, or let me dictate a letter, showing just what we wanted, setting forth our plan and our arguments, and so on, and asking for the addition of \$35,000. I did that, and the Secretary had it attached to the deficiency bill. Somehow, somewhere, I do not know how or where, that \$35,000 was scaled down to \$25,000. I did not know anything of that until two weeks ago.

Gentlemen, I think I have given you the plan and the scheme.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want to show the better side of Indian life?

Mr. MCGOWAN. That is it exactly. Heretofore they have always been trying to show the wild Indian, the woolly Indian, the fierce Indian; we want to show the new Indian.

Mr. BURKETT. How much did they have at Omaha?

Mr. MCGOWAN. Forty thousand dollars.

Mr. BURKETT. How much did they have at Buffalo?

Mr. MCGOWAN. I do not know.

Mr. BURKETT. How much did they have at Chicago?

Mr. MCGOWAN. I do not know; they had very little for the show at Chicago.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Does the exposition company propose to aid you in any way in having this exhibit?

Mr. MCGOWAN. No, sir; it does not want to. It has so many things to take care of, and as this is a Government matter entirely it does not want to aid us.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. They think they have another chance here to "pull our leg?"

Mr. MCGOWAN. Maybe that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is nothing further with Mr. McGowan, we are much obliged to him.

Mr. MCGOWAN. And I am grateful to you for the opportunity to be heard.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I will be glad if you will take up the items for the Insane Hospital, beginning at the bottom of page 52, and go over them seriatim, giving the reasons for each item.

Mr. WHITE. The first item is for a locomotive, \$7,960. The reason why we want a new locomotive is this, the present one has been used two or three years. It was secondhand when it was bought, and at present it is unable to take the tremendous heavy steel cars, which when loaded weigh in the neighborhood of 110 tons.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a locomotive is this?

Mr. WHITE. An ordinary locomotive, which was originally used, I should take it, as a switch engine.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you buy a new one for \$7,960?

Mr. WHITE. I can. I submitted an estimate to the manufacturing works in Baltimore, giving the percentage of grades, and the number of tons we had to draw, and the distance, and the radius of the various curves—all the data they required, and they gave me that figure.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say the old one will not do the work?

Mr. WHITE. It breaks down constantly, and it would be a serious matter if we should be in lack of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. You haul the coal up to your place, do you?

Mr. WHITE. We pull it about a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do not the railroads take it up?

Mr. WHITE. They would, probably, if they were paid for doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not make a contract for the hauling? Have you made any investigation to ascertain whether it would result in a saving of money to use this locomotive?

Mr. WHITE. The coal is not the only item. We have other things to draw besides the coal; and the moment this locomotive is out of business, the first thing we know is that we have bills from the railroads for demurrage, because we can not handle the cars promptly.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have an engineer and fireman employed all the time?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep the locomotive employed all the time?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many hours a day?

Mr. WHITE. About eight hours a day; just at the present, particularly, because our coal cars have to be unloaded down on the river bank, and then the coal has to be drawn up in smaller cars.

The CHAIRMAN. With your present locomotive, you have to load in smaller cars, do you?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you get the small cars, and how long have you had them?

Mr. WHITE. For some time. They belonged to us. I do not know where we got them. I think it would be a money-saving investment to get this new locomotive. (See also p. 84.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, for hospital extension, \$8,000, is on page 53. Do you have to continue the employment of your superintendent of construction for another year?

Mr. WHITE. We do not have to, but the idea is this: We have 13 buildings there that cost approximately a million and a half dollars. I came there as a new man, and have to learn the details of their construction. This superintendent is a man who has followed the construction along from the time the first brick was laid, and I believe his services are sufficiently valuable to warrant their continuance for some months after completion. Now the extension is not completed yet. There are three buildings still in process of construction, and somebody has to represent the Government in looking after the contractors in those buildings, and it is desirable that some one thoroughly acquainted with all the details should continue to supervise matters until the buildings are finished.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not sufficient money appropriated to continue his employment for this year?

Mr. WHITE. No specific appropriation for him was made. There was a general provision covering the general work. He was paid out of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a special disbursing agent to disburse the fund for you in the buildings there?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; Mr. Evans, the disbursing agent of the Interior Department, was given that disbursement.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to complete the power plant, \$1,242.24. Is that for the same reason as above?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to pay this superintendent, and you want to pay this disbursing agent?

Mr. WHITE. No, the superintendent does not come in that. The item above is for the superintendent. That \$8,000 has been changed from my estimates. My original estimate was \$10,000 and over. It has been changed by the Department. Subsequently, at the request of the Department, I submitted an additional deficiency estimate, a little over \$3,000. I do not know just what the difficulty is that has arisen over there, Mr. Hemenway, but one of the principal reasons for the deficiency arising in that power and heating plant was that some additional outlay, an unexpected outlay, was found necessary from the fact that when they made the foundation there they ran unexpectedly onto a lot of quicksand, so that an additional amount of money had to be expended for driving piles and making that foundation safe.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation was made to complete the power and heating plant, it would be expended wholly for that purpose?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Not for paying any superintendent or disbursing officer?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; wholly for that other purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. And the finding of the quicksand caused this expense?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; that is the main item in there; and the three-eighths of 1 per cent commission, which goes to the disbursing agent, is included also.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for installing hot-water heaters, \$3,500.

Mr. WHITE. All the heating apparatus for the water for the hospital extension, and all the necessary pipe connections between the main line of the pipe and the main plant and the new buildings, are left out of the specifications, and there is not a drop of water in the new buildings, and the amount of plumbing there is very large.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$3,500 for that?

Mr. WHITE. That is my estimate, but I think we can get on with a little less than that. You could cut off \$500 there, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to provide dumb-waiters and elevators.

Mr. WHITE. In the construction of that building those things were left out. They are absolutely essential. It is a two-story building and the kitchen is on the top floor and the dining room below. There

is no means of getting food from the kitchen downstairs or material upstairs to the kitchen from below. However, we have been enabled to get the dumb-waiter put in since this estimate was made, and \$450 could be crossed off of that, if you would, and the \$1,000 would provide for the hydraulic lift.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to buy the electrical fixtures for the administration building.

Mr. WHITE. That also was not put into the contract for the construction of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of fixtures have you in there now?

Mr. WHITE. This is a new building in process of construction, and there is no provision made in the contract for electrical fixtures of any sort.

The CHAIRMAN. How many rooms have you in that building?

Mr. WHITE. Fifty or sixty rooms, at least. There is a three-floor building containing all the offices on the first floor, kitchens and store-rooms below, and living rooms for the staff and clerks on the two floors above, with the dining rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you in the administration building?

Mr. WHITE. There will be at least 40 people employed in that building, with the officers and their families, and the physicians and clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will take \$4,800?

Mr. WHITE. That is an estimate I made to provide those electrical furnishings, and I have provided there that this downstairs portion of the building shall be a little bit elaborate. In fact the building is an immense affair with magnificent stone columns, and I have tried to put in here fixtures as cheaply as possible, but consistent with the architectural features, so that they will not look like two-cent fixtures in a \$100,000 building.

The CHAIRMAN. Not too elaborate?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. If it can be done for less, it will be. The building is a \$140,000 building.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, for architect's fee on new barn.

Mr. WHITE. That barn was built by contract, and for some reason or other, which I know nothing about, absolutely every cent of the money appropriated was spent, and the architect was not paid a cent on that building.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What did that barn cost?

Mr. WHITE. Nearly \$40,000.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is a pretty good barn.

The CHAIRMAN. What architect did that work?

Mr. WHITE. Shapley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston. That barn accommodates not only the horses and carriages, but all the farm tools and all the horses and mules used on the farm.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have there to put into this barn?

Mr. WHITE. As I say, all the horses and all the mules that are used throughout the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you?

Mr. WHITE. We have in the neighborhood of 100. They are used all over the farm and for driving purposes from the city to the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. How much farm have you, Doctor?

Mr. WHITE. About 500 acres cultivated.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cows have you?

Mr. WHITE. One hundred and fifty.

The CHAIRMAN. So this barn takes care of about 100 horses and mules and 150 cows?

Mr. WHITE. No, the cows are in another barn. We have two separate barns for cows. But this barn contains the living apartments of drivers and employees who work on the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. This accommodates how many people, did you say?

Mr. WHITE. About 25 people.

The CHAIRMAN. They lodge and eat there?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; they just have their rooms there.

The CHAIRMAN. This barn takes care of 100 head of stock, and gives room for the accommodation of 25 employees?

Mr. WHITE. About that; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item—for painting new buildings, \$30,000. What have you to say about that item?

Mr. WHITE. The item of painting the interior of the new buildings was absolutely left out from the contract, and the buildings as they go up to-day will not be provided with a particle of paint inside. The walls are left with the plain plaster finish, which would be unsanitary, and it would be bad policy to place patients in there with the walls in that condition. This estimate is based on the number of square feet which it would be necessary to cover with paint.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Is that all for inside work?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. And what of the outside work?

Mr. WHITE. The buildings are not painted outside. The buildings are made of pressed brick, so that they do not require painting outside.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Now for the flooring for attics.

Mr. WHITE. That is another item left out of the contracts. The reason for the desirability of that item is this: Between the iron girders in the attic there is nothing but plain plaster, so exposed that anybody who has to walk around in the attic, to repair wiring or anything of that sort, is liable to put his feet through the ceiling, or in jumping from girder to girder he is liable to crack the plaster of the ceiling. There is no way of getting about the attic for repairs except by going from iron girder to iron girder. This is not to floor the attic entirely, but merely to furnish runways—simply a couple of boards about a foot and a half or two feet wide, running the length of the buildings.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You make no use of those attics?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; they are not finished. There is nothing there except the exhaust fans and the motors which run them.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Do you think it would require that amount of money to make this provision?

Mr. WHITE. It would require a good many miles of boards to do that. My superintendent of construction bases his estimate on the actual number of feet to be covered. We have 15 new buildings, you know.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. And all in the same condition?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; they vary from 100 to 300 feet long, with the various wings, etc., and it does not take long to get up into the thousands of feet at that rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for rubber treads for iron stairs.

Mr. WHITE. That also was left out of the contract for the purpose of getting something else. All through the buildings are iron stairs, and there is left a little excavation in each stair in which to fit a rubber tread. It will require that amount of money to complete their construction in that way. We can live without them, but they are a desideratum, and inasmuch as that construction was intended I made that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the top of page 54. For trenching and laying drainage, sewer, and water pipes to extension, \$4,500.

Mr. WHITE. That is a complement to the item for installing heaters and making the connections. We have to lay water pipes, sewer pipes, and all that sort of thing away from the main plant, a distance of almost half a mile to the farthest building, so as to connect up the new buildings with the main sewer and with the main water supply. It is nearly half a mile we have to go.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You think this amount is absolutely necessary?

Mr. WHITE. We have got to have sewers and water mains for the buildings or the buildings can not be occupied, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What have you to say as to the next item, for fire escapes, \$33,600?

Mr. WHITE. That is an estimate I prepared at the last moment, at the request of the Secretary, and that provides for tearing out the floors of one building, which have been in existence for pretty nearly half a century, and, where the beams and floors are, perfect tinder and would burn at the touch of a match, and for substituting iron and brick arch construction. That is the main building. That building is very much crowded and occupied by colored patients. The estimate provides, in addition to that, that all the various stairways used for the exits shall be fireproof.

Now they are only partially fireproof, and many of them have closets all the way down the landings which contain inflammable materials and which are inflammable themselves, and the doors into the wards are not properly constructed to prevent fires from coming from the staircases to the wards. This estimate is for a thorough fireproofing. It would provide three exits from every ward—one at each end and one in the center; and where that sort of staircase does not exist it provides for putting exits on the outside of the building.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. These stairways are all on the inside?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. In some of the buildings fire walls have been partially constructed, but never completed for lack of funds. For instance, the fire walls do not run through the roof. That is a radical defect. All the fire walls should continue up through the roofs in order to prevent the spread of fire from one portion of the construction to another.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Are there any outside fire escapes?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; there are no outside fire escapes, except in one or two minor instances.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is in the old building?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. In the original center building?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is that new building completed?

Mr. WHITE. There are 15 new buildings. Twelve of them are completed, so far as the structures are concerned; but they can not be

occupied until the sewer and water and light connections and painting are done, and the furnishing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is it necessary to have them completed right at once?

Mr. WHITE. Not all of them at once. Oh, no. My idea is to occupy them seriatim—not try to do the whole thing at once.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How much of this appropriation that you ask for is needed before the 1st of July of this year?

Mr. WHITE. The appropriation for putting in the dumb-waiters, and for painting the buildings, and for making the connection with the heaters, and the drainage and laying the pipes—all those things are absolutely necessary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The others could go over until the regular deficiency bill?

Mr. WHITE. I think so. These architect fees, if not paid, will inconvenience the architect, but will not inconvenience us.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The other items you consider urgent?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. Here are the buildings ready for occupancy, but we can not occupy them unless we do these things.

Dr. F. M. GUNNELL (medical director U. S. Navy, president of the board of visitors of the insane hospital). We are terribly overcrowded now.

Mr. BURKETT. Why did you not get them into last year's bill?

Mr. WHITE. I was not here last year.

Dr. GUNNELL. Doctor White has only been here since last October—

Mr. WHITE. And therefore I can not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, if you can tell us, has the architect received as fees?

Mr. WHITE. I can not tell that. That is all in Mr. Evans's hands. He is the disbursing officer for this hospital extension. It has never passed through our hands.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any record out there by which you could tell us what the disbursing officer received as extra compensation, and what the architect has received?

Mr. WHITE. I can tell you what the disbursing officer has received. He recently put in his voucher for this three-eighths of 1 per cent, and it is therefore over \$4,000. He is the disbursing officer of the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the architect, you have not the figures?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the books out there that you can ascertain it from?

Mr. WHITE. I do not think so, because, you see, we never had the disbursement of those things. Yet it is possible we might have some record.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have, I would be pleased to have you send us a communication, to get here Monday, covering the disbursing officer and the architect.

Mr. WHITE. I will do so. (See p. 83.)

Doctor GUNNELL. I wish the members of the committee could visit the hospital and see the remarkable extension there within the last few years.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1904.

SIR: I inclose herewith a statement of payments made to Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, for plans and commission on extension of hospital. These payments do not include traveling expenses and fees for time lost in traveling.

The commission of George W. Evans, disbursing clerk, Department of the Interior, is upward of \$4,400.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives.

Date.	To whom paid.	Payment.	Amount.
1901.			
Feb. 11	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.....	For plans	\$9,000.00
Aug. 20	.....do.....	2½ per cent of contract.....	13,750.00
Nov. 12	.....do.....	2½ per cent of first payment	70.56
Dec. 17	.....do.....	2½ per cent of second payment	285.75
1902.			
Jan. 8	.....do.....	2½ per cent of third payment	50.78
Feb. 21	.....do.....	2½ per cent of fourth payment.....	121.52
Mar. 14	.....do.....	2½ per cent of fifth payment	135.15
Apr. 11	.....do.....	2½ per cent of sixth payment	248.67
May 26	.....do.....	2½ per cent of seventh payment	306.36
June 14	.....do.....	2½ per cent of eighth payment	880.92
July 19	.....do.....	2½ per cent of ninth payment	230.29
Aug. 11	.....do.....	2½ per cent of tenth payment	1,560.78
Sept. 18	.....do.....	2½ per cent of eleventh payment	865.76
Oct. 20	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twelfth payment	1,592.66
Nov. 17	.....do.....	2½ per cent of thirteenth payment	1,274.60
1903.			
Jan. 29	.....do.....	2½ per cent of fourteenth and fifteenth payments.....	2,802.01
Feb. 17	.....do.....	2½ per cent of sixteenth payment	645.48
Mar. 13	.....do.....	2½ per cent of seventeenth payment	869.51
Apr. 14	.....do.....	2½ per cent of eighteenth payment	1,073.47
May 16	.....do.....	2½ per cent of nineteenth payment	1,280.81
June 17	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twentieth payment	2,149.49
	The following payments were disbursed by Interior Department disbursing clerk:		
Aug. —	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.....	2½ per cent of twenty-first payment	1,166.62
	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twenty-second payment	1,014.75
Sept. —	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twenty-third payment	949.50
Nov. —	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twenty-fourth payment	989.50
	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twenty-fifth payment	269.55
	.....do.....	2½ per cent of twenty-sixth payment	452.05
			44,036.54

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1904.

SIR: In response to your request of this morning I beg to offer the following reasons for your honorable consideration why I believe the purchase of a new locomotive for use upon our hospital switch to be an urgent necessity:

First. In all our past dealings with contractors and the railroad in reference to delivering the coal cars at our power house, we have found the best arrangement that could be made was to have cars delivered at an additional expense of 20 cents per ton. As we are burning now upward of ten thousand tons of coal every year, and in the years to come will exceed this amount, you will see that here alone is a saving of over \$2,000 per annum.

Second. The coal so delivered would not be unloaded, and it would be practically necessary to have an engine to shift the cars upon the coal trestle, which we have just completed over the coal bins, for dumping.

Third. Even should we be able to make arrangements with the railroad for delivering the cars at the power house, they might, as frequently happens, have a consignment of twenty or thirty cars; these they would desire to unload at once. It would be impossible for us to accommodate them, as there is not sufficient room at

the upper end of the switch for such a number of cars. The road would undoubtedly refuse to send an engine for a little while each day to handle two or three cars, or to carry up individual cars, unload them, and bring them back empty. If they did they would probably charge materially more than the price above quoted. With present arrangements twenty or thirty cars can be delivered upon our switch, and with our engine we can haul them up to the power station and unload them at our convenience.

Fourth. Without an engine it might quite easily happen that we would have plenty of coal at the lower power house by the river and none at our heating plant above. This has happened recently. If we did not have our own engine it would be impossible to transfer this coal, except by teams, and even this method would be very unsatisfactory and slow. If we are to place ourselves in position to handle coal by teams, we will require four teamsters and four wagons in addition to our present number, and sixteen head of horses.

Fifth. We have had since building the roadway from the switch some trouble in keeping the roadbed from shifting, and it is very doubtful in my mind whether under any considerations the railroad would consent to send their large freight engines over our track. If they would not it would necessitate their sending a special switch engine from their yard. We know that it would be extremely difficult to get them to do this. Their engines are always very busy, and a considerable delay might occur when we were urgently in need of coal. Last year during the strike a period of over a month elapsed at one time before we could get coal, which was sidetracked not far from us, delivered by the railroad upon our switch.

The whole idea in the construction of the track from the switch to the present power house, the building of the coal bins for the storage of coal, was that it would be materially cheaper to go to all this expense and subsequently maintain an engine and crew for handling the cars than it would be to either pay the railroad company for shifting our cars or to keep teams for handling the coal. Not only is the resulting expenditure less, but the convenience and facility with which the work is done is much greater. At present we are burning almost 50 tons of coal a day, and with a probable material increase in this quantity which the next few years will bring it seems hardly practicable to endeavor to handle such a quantity of coal in any other way than by a locomotive. In addition to the work of handling coal, of course you will understand that much of the material which is bought by the hospital is delivered in carload lots and taken over the track by our engine.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. WHITE, *Superintendent.*

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman House Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN H. FIMPLE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

UNITED STATES MAPS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 51 of the bill before you, Mr. Commissioner, is an item for mounting with rollers United States maps of the issues of 1901, 1902, and 1903, for delivery to the Senate and the House of Representatives, \$12,960. Let me ask you, when were the maps for 1902 delivered—that is, the quota of the members of the Senate and the House?

Mr. FIMPLE. They have not been delivered. They are not completed yet, but we expect to have them completed within the present month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get out a new map every year?

Mr. FIMPLE. As a rule. We have a map contracted for for 1902, and that is now about to be delivered; and the map for 1903 has also been contracted for.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the map for 1901?

Mr. FIMPLE. Those have been delivered and exhausted, as I understand. But as to a number of those maps, no provision was made for mounting. This item or estimate is submitted by the Department, rather than by our Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the full quota of maps of 1901 been sent to the folding rooms?

Mr. FIMPLE. That is my understanding. The only maps we have now in course of preparation are the map of 1902 and that of 1903, and we have in our Office no supply at all. The Department may have some, but I understand the quotas of the House and Senate have been distributed.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would ascertain exactly how many maps of the issue of 1901 you have, and whom they belong to—whether to the members of the House and Senate, or to whom. The Secretary of the Interior gets so many, and your Office gets so many, and so on?

Mr. FIMPLE. We have none.

The CHAIRMAN. And will you add to your statement how many there are which could not be delivered to the folding room of the House and Senate, that belonged to either?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, of the 1902 maps, how many have you that belong to each House?

Mr. FIMPLE. That map is not published yet. It will be published—it is now about completed.

The CHAIRMAN. How many will you have of those?

Mr. FIMPLE. I think provision is made for 43,200 copies. The contract with Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., dated October 24, 1902, provides for the publication of 43,200 maps, more or less, at a cost of 49½ cents each. Owing to time required to engrave the copperplate base no contract for a map of date 1901 was entered into, but the appropriation for said map was merged with that of the map of 1902, by act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, making available for engraving the copperplate base and for publishing the 43,200 copies, more or less, as above, \$14,840 appropriated by the act approved April 17, 1900, and \$19,160 appropriated by the act approved April 28, 1902, or a total of \$34,000. No funds have been appropriated for mounting these maps on rollers. Of this fund of \$34,000, \$8,950 has been expended for engraving the copperplate base, and \$420 for publishing State and Territorial maps.

The contract for publication of the map of date 1903 with the Friedenwald Company, of Baltimore, calls for 27,000 copies, more or less, and no appropriation has been made for mounting these maps on rollers. The cost of rollers is about 20 cents each, complete and fastened to maps. It is estimated that the total number of maps of dates 1902 and 1903 requiring rollers will be about 64,800 copies.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you know exactly how many maps you are to get when you make the contract?

Mr. FIMPLE. We know the rate. There may be more maps furnished, however, than the contract provides. My recollection is that the contract provides that they are to furnish at least so many at a certain rate.

The CHAIRMAN. And that number is 43,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. Forty-three thousand two hundred.

Mr. BURKETT. As I remember, the maps we provided for in the Fifty-sixth Congress did not have rollers—if I remember rightly.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. And when the Fifty-seventh Congress came in it was provided specifically that all maps should be mounted and put on rollers, and we provided an appropriation for the mounting of these maps in that Congress. That is my recollection. I remember having had my attention called to it at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you as to your map for 1902. Does that take the date of the appropriation that provided for it?

Mr. FIMPLE. Only the appropriation that provided for that map could be used, of course. But the 1901 map, by act of Congress, was merged into the 1902 appropriation. It was all made available for the 1902 map.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the other map, the 1903 map?

Mr. FIMPLE. That has been contracted for. That is an estimate really submitted by the Department; but I brought this memorandum with me in order to throw some light upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the act making that appropriation for 1903 says that all copies delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives hereafter shall be mounted with rollers, ready for use, and the appropriation is increased to provide for that mounting.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; reference is made in this memorandum here by the chief of the document division to the acts which omitted the provisions subsequently inserted in the later act concerning the mounting on rollers. This is what he says:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 2, 1904.

SIR: The last two acts of Congress, passed during the Fifty-seventh Congress, making appropriations for United States maps, provide that "all maps delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives hereunder shall be mounted with rollers ready for use" (32 Stats., pt. 1, 158 and 893). Prior, however, to the issue of these maps, which aggregate 43,200 copies, an equal number authorized by acts of the Fifty-sixth Congress will be published for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives (31 Stats., 121, 997).

The acts last named, however, do not require that the maps delivered thereunder "shall be mounted with rollers." In my judgment all United States maps published and distributed by the Government should be attached to rollers before distribution, and thus made available for immediate use by the recipients, as a large proportion of those distributed without sticks are undoubtedly laid aside and never used because of the expense and inconvenience of procuring rollers. The money expended in their publication is practically wasted, whereas by the expenditure of a few cents additional they are made immediately and continuously serviceable. In this judgment the Department has concurred by repeatedly recommending that provision to this end be made by Congress, which recommendation, as shown above, has been adopted so far as the maps of 1903 and 1904 are concerned. I now suggest that Congress be requested to make like provision with reference to the maps of 1901 and 1902, and to make an appropriation at the earliest practicable day for the purchase of rollers and for mounting the maps. No appropriation yet made is available for this purpose.

It is estimated that the cost of labor, rollers, and other material used will be 20 cents per map, and, therefore, for the 64,800 maps of 1901, 1902, and 1903 to be issued for the use of Congress an appropriation of \$12,960 will be required.

The publishers are expected to begin delivering these maps during the present month, and I therefore recommend that the following estimate be submitted for incorporation in the urgent deficiency bill, viz: "For rollers and other material, and for labor required for mounting maps of the United States ordered for the use of

Congress by acts of April 17, 1900, March 3, 1901, and April 28, 1902, \$12,960, to be expended under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby directed to have said maps attached to rollers before delivery."

Very respectfully,

JOHN G. AMES,
Chief of Document Division.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. BURKETT. Those maps were given to us—I remember distributing some of them—without being mounted. Then they all went back and were mounted. They told me in the folding room that those are mounted.

Mr. FIMPLE. Are they mounted at the Department?

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. No; they are mounted right here in this Capitol.

Mr. BURKETT. We provided for that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the Doorkeeper provided for their mounting.

Mr. BURKETT. That must have been as early as the 1901 map.

The CHAIRMAN. You see, for your 1903 map, we provided that it shall be mounted.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; the recommendation is here, following the estimate for rollers and other material and for labor required for mounting the maps of the United States for the use of Congress, under the acts of April 17, 1900, March 3, 1901, and April 28, 1902. Here is a letter I wrote to Representative Cushman on this subject. There have been a good many inquiries just like it, as to the number of the quota the House and Senate were entitled to have, and I wrote Mr. Cushman this letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1904.

SIR: Referring to our conversation over the telephone, relative to the United States map, I have the honor to state that the contract for the United States map of date 1902 calls for an issue of 43,200 copies, instead of 21,000 or 22,000 copies, as I suggested. Of these maps 28,800 copies will become available for House distribution, and 14,400 for the distribution of the Senate, providing the appropriation is sufficient to publish the exact number of 43,200 copies. (See legislative acts approved April 17, 1900, and March 3, 1901.)

The appropriation and contract for 1903, which I had in mind in our conversation, provides for the publication of between 20,000 and 30,000 copies.

The maps of 1902 are being printed, and it is believed that within a month the first 10,000 copies may be ready for distribution.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FIMPLE,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. F. W. CUSHMAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Commissioner, you have evidently got mixed up on this recommendation, because you asked for an appropriation for mounting the 1901, 1902, and 1903 maps. You have no 1901 map.

Mr. FIMPLE. That is merged in the 1902 map.

The CHAIRMAN. For the 1902 map you have an appropriation of \$14,840. That did not provide for the mounting of the 1902 map. For 1903 you had an appropriation of \$19,160, which included provision for mounting the maps of 1903. So that the only maps you have, for the mounting of which provision has not been made, is the map for 1902.

Mr. FIMPLE. It may be, however, that the appropriation made for 1903, to furnish the number that is required to be furnished, would not be sufficient to leave available funds for mounting. I do not know,

but I assume that this statement is made by Mr. Ames, the chief of the Document Division in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no particular number of maps provided for in the appropriation of 1903. We provided that you shall furnish to the House and to the Senate so many maps, and that the residue shall go to the Secretary of the Interior for distribution.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So it was the duty of the office to keep within that appropriation, and keep the residue for the office of the Secretary of the Interior. I wish you would investigate this, Mr. Commissioner, and send us a statement covering it.

Mr. FIMPLE. I will do that, sir. I expected the Department would have somebody here to take care of that. (See p. 94.)

The CHAIRMAN. The act for 1903 provided for the mounting, and we gave the money necessary for that purpose, which was upon the written estimate from the Commissioner showing what it would cost.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Does the mounting and distribution of these maps come within your office or the Secretary's Office?

The CHAIRMAN. The law provides that the maps shall be prepared by the Secretary. He turns over to the Land Office as many as he thinks proper.

Mr. FIMPLE. This recommendation here comes from the chief of the Document Room in the Secretary's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would investigate further, Mr. Commissioner, as to the advisability of folding the maps right in your office, and state what additional expense, if any, would be involved in sending the maps out direct from your office. Over here they are very often damaged, and have to be folded over again, and it looks as if the folding could be done cheaper and better at the time the roller is put on the map. Please investigate that subject and advise us.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; to fold them in our office?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, and wrap them ready for mailing. You have a folding room in the Department there, have you not?

CLERICAL FORCE.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now on page 52 you estimate for the following additional force, from January 1 to June 30, 1904, inclusive, namely: For two examiners of mineral claims and contests, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum each; 4 clerks of class four; 4 clerks of class three; 4 clerks of class 2, and 4 clerks of class one; in all, \$14,000. Please explain the necessity for that force from now until June 30.

Mr. FIMPLE. Well, Mr. Chairman, I stated to the committee, or to the subcommittee when we were here before on the legislative bill, that the work of our office is in arrears. It is practically from ten months to a year before a man can get a patent, from the time he submits final proof. There is not any other way to get the work up except by an additional force. Of course, if there is anything wrong with the administration of the office, that is the fault of the head of the Bureau, or of the officers of the Bureau; but we have been putting our force under the lash and spur for the purpose of trying to get the work up, and I do not think that with the present force, and with the increased business before the General Land Office, it can be gotten up current.

Mineral entries, for instance, on which there were no protests, when I came into the office last spring, were twenty months behind. A man can not develop a mine without expending a large amount of money on it, and he does not want to make a large expenditure until he gets his patent, and that makes it a hardship that ought not to be endured. And my idea about the business of an executive department is that the business ought to be kept up. It is the people's business and ought to be kept up to current work—within sixty days at least. With the available force we have it is utterly impossible to do that. We had an increase of something like 11,000 or 12,000 entries of public lands last year. The increase of receipts was over \$4,000,000, and the increased acreage was something like 3,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe you have some 400 clerks?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What effect will the additional hour give you?

Mr. FIMPLE. Some one has figured that out. I can not tell you exactly what the gain would be. It is a matter of mathematical computation.

The CHAIRMAN. It will give you considerable aid, will it not?

Mr. FIMPLE. It ought to, and will; but we have got 87,000 cases pending in our office now. We have got, for instance, 42,382 final entries posted but not approved. We have 6,406 approved and awaiting patent. We have agricultural entries that are alleged to be fraudulent pending—22,445 of them. Right in that connection, if you will indulge me a moment, the committee cut our recommendation down from 16 clerks to 10 clerks. Now, of course, if we are only to have 10 clerks, we will need the estimate made here, but I would like to ask the committee to allow that to remain, with a view of having the original number asked for allowed in the Senate. I think we really need them. We ought to have them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. When the subcommittee on the other bill passed upon that question, did they have under consideration this increase of half an hour a day in the Departments?

Mr. FIMPLE. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection—this additional half hour makes a difference of 28 clerks in your office.

Mr. FIMPLE. Are you sure you figured that right?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course it depends on whether or not your clerks will comply with the law.

Mr. FIMPLE. I am satisfied they will, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If they arbitrarily say, "Notwithstanding the fact that the law requires us to make seven hours a day, we are not going to do it, and we will kill a half hour," then we need a good, courageous fellow at the head who will see that they either go out or comply with the law.

Mr. FIMPLE. I do not think it can be laid up to our door that our clerks do not work faithfully.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt that 90 per cent of the clerks in the service of the Government are just as efficient as those who serve private individuals outside. It is only about 10 per cent who make a fuss and do the kicking and worry about having to work seven hours. They do not do that until they get to Washington. I have a letter here from a young man from my district who says he works from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8.30 in the evening. Now, a man who

works in a store, or a stenographer who works for an individual, gets to work at 7.30 and stays at it until 5.30 or 6 o'clock in the evening. In view of your recommendation, Mr. Commissioner, does not the additional half hour really add to your force more than you ask for in your recommendation?

Mr. FIMPLE. Of course; but the Department cut our recommendation down. Our recommendation was for 36 clerks. It was made by Mr. Richards.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not the disposition here to refuse to give you ample force with which to transact the business of the Government.

Mr. FIMPLE. Our estimate was sliced down repeatedly until it was left at 10 clerks. That is the way it goes. We have to go up against the work, and everybody comes in there; and none are more persistent than Members of Congress and Senators, because here, for instance, is a man waiting many months to get his patent, and he applies to his Representative or his Senator, and of course he looks it up and makes an urgent recommendation. But as an administrative office we have to pursue a regular course. It is the people's business. It is a question of whether we shall have it done promptly with a few thousand dollars for additional clerks or not done.

The CHAIRMAN. With the additional hours obtained, we sincerely hope you will bring your work up current.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. May I ask a question there, on the line of issuing those patents? Is not the work delayed very much by the fact that you can not duplicate your books, and only one man can work on the same book at one time?

Mr. FIMPLE. No; there is nothing about that which I could say could not be duplicated, unless it might be in the examination of tract books. It is the mere congested condition and the increased entries made recently. The disposition to get hold of all the remaining public lands is very great just now. The lands are being grabbed for now, which a few years ago were passed by. There seems to be a general disposition to get hold of all the public lands, and the business of the Land Office has materially increased.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the new irrigation laws are adding to it.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; the reclamation act, and the forestry legislation, and all that sort of business make additional work.

CLERK HIRE, LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 58 of the bill is an item for clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices, \$55,000. You ask for a deficiency of that amount?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You only estimated for \$220,000 for 1904. We gave you \$200,000. Now you are asking for \$55,000 deficiency.

Mr. FIMPLE. We have already authorized expenses to date of \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that you only had an appropriation of \$200,000, and what authority had you to authorize \$50,000 more?

Mr. FIMPLE. Well, simply the necessity of the case, I suppose, would be the only authority; but the increased work that we have comes largely through the local land offices, and the work of the local offices throughout the country is rapidly increasing. There are 116 of them

throughout the country, and their work has so materially increased that it could not be conducted properly with only the expenditures that have been authorized, and we have therefore turned down requests and tried to keep them down to the lowest possible amount to be practical. With the present rate of expenditure it would only leave us an additional \$5,000 to run us between now and the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. How are these clerks selected?

Mr. FIMPLE. Through the civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. All through the civil service?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you investigate carefully to see whether or not they are securing more clerks than they are entitled to?

Mr. FIMPLE. Oh, yes; we have inspectors who regularly inspect the local land offices. It is their business to report, and they do report to us, whether the offices have more force than they have need of, and if they have we transfer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to rent; how do you determine the amount to be paid?

Mr. FIMPLE. We secure the very best proposition we can. Some of the buildings used are Government buildings; but wherever rents are to be incurred we simply rely upon our inspectors and local officers to make the very best terms they can. But, of course, it has to be submitted to the Commissioner for final authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. When you made your estimates for next year did you make them with a view to another deficiency?

Mr. FIMPLE. How much is that?

The CHAIRMAN. \$225,000.

Mr. FIMPLE. Mr. Clarvoe [George W. Clarvoe], who is here with me, is more familiar with the details than I am.

Mr. CLARVOE. My estimate was \$250,000 to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary cut it down to \$225,000. That is the amount of the estimate as sent to the Secretary. The estimate of \$250,000 was based almost on the actual expenditures of the year preceding.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Secretary understand that?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir; the estimate was explained by a note. For the preceding year, the year 1903, closed on June 30th, our appropriation was \$235,000, as against only \$200,000 available for this current year, whereas the force of the local land offices have been increased all along the line. In regard to the amount set aside for clerk hire and rent of offices, and incidentals on account of the increased work of those offices, we have not as much money to work on now, notwithstanding the great increase in the public land business, as we had for the year 1903, and the work of the offices is 100 per cent greater. The appropriation now available is only \$200,000, whereas last year we had \$235,000 for contingent expenses, and we virtually expended every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, you have already authorized different land offices in the country to employ additional clerks and pay additional rent, so that your actual expenditures would amount to \$250,000 for the year.

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that would leave you, if this deficiency were granted, a little less than \$5,000 to play on, for unforeseen expenses?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where you authorize an addition of clerks, does not that have to be approved by the Secretary?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir, finally approved; but we deal first with the civil service and get the eligibles.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean, when you authorize some local land office to employ an additional clerk, or rent an additional building, the Secretary of the Interior must approve that action?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. How do you put them in, out there?—without examining them by the civil service? I mean temporary clerks.

Mr. FIMPLE. Oh, even the temporary appointments have to be examined by the civil service, unless it is a temporary appointment not to exceed thirty days, in an emergency case.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to get their consent to do anything?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. I notice in this paragraph you pay them \$3 a day now, instead of allowing them subsistence?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. And you also pay them their traveling expenses and sleeping-car expenses?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; the detailed clerks.

Mr. BURKETT. I mean this item at the bottom of page 58. Here is the proviso: "*Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of per diem, in lieu of subsistence, not exceeding \$3 per day, of clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices and reservations while on such duty and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said clerks, including necessary sleeping-car fares."

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. You pay them \$3 a day, and traveling expenses in addition?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; that has always been the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. That was put in a few years ago because the Comptroller held that traveling expenses were not included in the per diem. Now, at the bottom of page 60 there is an item, "Depredations on public timber," etc., \$15,000. We gave you your estimate last year, \$185,000.

Mr. FIMPLE. Now, there are 64 special agents, and we need additional help on account of a large increase in the disposition to get hold of the available public lands and on account the fraudulent practices that prevail, especially in the timber land claims.

The CHAIRMAN. If this deficiency were granted, it means the appointment of additional clerks, does it?

Mr. FIMPLE. It would give us additional help and special agents. I think, Mr. Chairman, that that is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. These people look after public lands generally, and see that the timber is not interfered with?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes. You can see that with 64 special agents, and the public domain that we have, and the present conditions of public-land matters generally, the force is not adequate.

CHIPPEWA RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 62 is an item for the protection of growing and outstanding timber, etc.

Mr. CLARVOE. The appropriation for patrolling the Chippewa Indian lands is under the control of the Indian Bureau, although the estimate was submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you rather have the Commissioner of Indian Affairs heard upon this item?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 64 is the item, "For furnishing transcripts of records and plats, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, \$4,500." You have a deficiency in that fund for copyists employed?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. These are per-diem clerks used for making certified copies of records and plats; and the object of having a force for that purpose was that it might not take up the time of the regular force in furnishing the certified copies. They are employed at \$2 per diem for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a deficiency there of \$4,500?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is one instance where the more deficiency you have the more money the Government is making?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes; we keep a little ahead of the game in that. That force, Mr. Chairman, we have reduced materially from what it was formerly.

[Memorandum showing condition of appropriations for United States and State and Territorial maps for the years 1901, 1902, and 1903.]

The appropriation for United States and State and Territorial maps of 1901 amounted to \$14,840. Of this fund there has been expended for engraving the copper-plate base the sum of \$8,950, leaving a net balance of this appropriation amounting to \$5,890.

The appropriation for United States and State and Territorial maps of 1902 was \$14,840. From this fund there has been expended for cotton backing, rollers, etc., for State and Territorial maps the sum of \$206.14, leaving a balance from this appropriation of \$14,633.86, making the total available balance for United States maps of date 1902, \$20,523.86. By act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the appropriation of 1901 was merged with that of 1902.

The contract with Messrs. Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., of date October 24, 1902, was entered into providing for the publication of 43,200 United States maps, more or less, at a cost of 49½ cents each. The above available fund will meet the cost of 41,460 maps without rollers only, or 1,740 less than the appropriation and contract contemplated.

The appropriation for United States and State and Territorial maps for 1903 was \$19,160. From this fund the following expenditures have been made:

For map of the State of North Dakota.....	\$180.00
For map of the State of Nevada	180.00
Cotton backing and rollers for same	269.14
For rollers for mounting the United States maps of 1903.....	1,642.85

Present contracts call for additional expenditures as follows:

For bringing the copper-plate base of the United States map of 1902 up to the date of publication (estimated)	1,000.00
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Total	3,271.99
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leaving a net estimated balance for publication of United States map of 1903, amounting to \$15,888.01.

The contract with The Friedenwald Company for the publication of 27,000 United States maps, more or less, of date 1903, at a cost of 55 cents each, was entered into June 29, 1903. The act approved February 25, 1903, requires that 21,600 of these maps be delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives. After meeting the

liabilities under this contract, no other contingencies arising, there will remain a balance of \$4,008.01. It is believed that this balance will be sufficient to place rollers upon the 21,600 maps required by Congress, and also pay for at least 3,000 copies of the 1903 map for distribution and sale by the Department of the Interior.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, you all know Director Walcott.

Now Mr. Director, you want to provide for the purchase of instruments, maps, etc., destroyed by fire. The item is at the bottom of page 64.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That money will replace the file cases and other things in much better shape than they were before you had the fire?

Mr. WALCOTT. Of course, the old material was more or less worn, but it was all in use. The new material will be much more effective than the old, more modern, and new; but in order to do the same work in as effective a manner as we were doing before the fire occurred, the amount estimated is required.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you this amount we just replace what you lost by the fire. You do not get a lot of new things?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; it leaves us in a better condition by reason of having new, up to date things, simply.

The CHAIRMAN. When did this fire occur?

Mr. WALCOTT. Two weeks ago, on the evening of December 27, 1903. It is supposed to have caught from the electric wiring in the photographic laboratory, because the fire started in the northwest corner of the building, on the upper floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Please describe briefly what it was that you lost?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have not the full details here; that is, of the individual instruments and cases, etc. The fire started in the printing room, where the photographs are printed from the negatives. In that room we had a complete equipment of printing frames, etc. The printing from the negatives is now all done by electric light, instead of sunlight, as formerly, where you put the frames out on bright days. The photographers have developed a process, where, by using a frame that is pivoted and swinging in front of the electric light, he can accomplish in from two to five seconds what it often used to take from twenty minutes to half an hour to accomplish if the sunlight was poor. Everything is manipulated in such a way that whereas a man could formerly print, say 20 prints in an hour, he can now print on an average 60 in an hour by this new improved method of printing. That apparatus was entirely destroyed.

We also had electric lights for all the cameras where exposures were made. All but one of the cameras were destroyed. The large one escaped, but otherwise the entire outfit of cameras for making reproductions of maps, drawings, etc., was destroyed.

When a topographic map comes in from the field it is in small sections, and the man working it up in the office puts section by section together on the main map. The small sections are what we call original field sheets. The transfer of the field sheets so as to get them down to a uniform scale and put into them a shape to be care-

fully drawn before being engraved is done by photography instead of by hand, as formerly. When the map is drawn in ink, ready to go to the engraver on an entire sheet, it is photographed direct on to a film, and the copy of the map on the film is transferred directly to the copper.

Formerly for every map the draftsman took a piece of tracing linen and carefully traced on it in ink everything on the map. The roads, and the rivers, and the contour lines of elevation and depression, etc. That process required about six weeks of his time. Then the tracing linen was backed with carbon paper, and the outlines were retraced on the copper plates before being engraved. With this photographic process the original map is now photographed on a specially prepared film, and that is transferred direct to the copper, and all is done in an hour, whereas it formerly took two or three months to do it.

The entire photographic outfit was lost, except the one camera I have mentioned. The fire swept to the eastward from the photographic laboratory into the adjoining room, where there were a large number of chemical balances and instruments used in the physical laboratory. The hall was filled with map cases containing records and original maps. The cases were destroyed and many maps. The fire also practically gutted seven rooms used by the topographic force. It worked nearly 80 feet to the south, through the series of rooms of the photographic laboratory, destroying the furniture and plant, wrecking everything in its way.

Mr. BURKETT. Would it not have been well if it had burned up all this process of making those topographic sheets, so that they could never be made any more?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; I do not think it would have been a good thing. We are entirely dependent upon maps for our knowledge of the topography of the country under survey. Without a topographic map it is impossible to work out the geology and many other facts of importance. One is the knowledge of the underground water supply for municipal and other uses. The importance of topographic maps is indicated by the fact that the State of New York is turning over to the Survey for their work \$20,000 a year, the State of Pennsylvania \$20,000 a year, the State of West Virginia \$25,000 a year, and the State of Ohio \$20,000 to make these topographic maps; there must be a lively local interest in those States to demand them. The topographic map is the basis for engineering work, geological work, and hydrographic work.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What do you estimate your loss at?

Mr. WALCOTT. Ten thousand two hundred dollars, actual loss.

MINERAL RESOURCES, REPORT OF.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Here is another item of yours, on page 65, "For completing the report of the mineral resources of the United States, etc., \$10,000." What have you to say about that?

Mr. WALCOTT. I asked Doctor Day, the chief of that division, who has the work in charge, to come with me and speak of it. He is in the next room and can explain the details more fully than I can. Here is a detailed written statement which furnishes many particulars of the work of the division of mineral resources.

The work of the division of mining and mineral resources, in the Geological Survey, is so sharply defined and so completely unified, and has become so well known

to the mining community of the United States, that no part of it can be omitted in any year, to be finished by a future appropriation. Hence an unusually active year in the mining industry is apt to increase the work of the division beyond the limit of the current appropriation; the work must, however, be completed within the usual time or it will lose much of its value.

The character of the work, the methods followed, and the results obtained will be briefly indicated.

The division of mining and mineral resources is an official channel of communication between all the mining interests of the country and the public, to whom the reports prepared by the division are distributed.

Catalogue lists are kept of all persons engaged in the mining industry. A list of gold and silver producers is in preparation. These lists are kept complete by close inspection of trade journals for mention of the development of new fields and changes in management of old operations, and through correspondence with producers by means of printed directories. At the beginning of each calendar year schedules are sent to all individuals and firms on these lists, and persistent effort is made, through correspondence, or, in the event of failure by this means, by personal visits of special agents to the more important establishments of the country, to secure statements of the output of the preceding year, the correspondence involving also the correction and revision of the schedules. The revising of these lists and the obtaining of the statements, together with the tabulation of the figures from the schedules, the compilation of statistical tables, and the preparation and publication of the report "Mineral resources of the United States," constitute the larger part of the routine work of the division. The annual publication, "Mineral Resources," began in the year 1882.

Another line of work consists of a very large amount of correspondence with the general public for the purpose of giving technical information in regard to new minerals discovered and new mineral deposits opened. To this division come requests—referred by all branches of the Government—for correct information regarding the location of all sorts of useful minerals. In the division is kept a record of all new mineral developments in the country, the technical character of the ores in different parts of the country, the suitability of different clay deposits over the United States to the many new uses to which clays are being applied, etc.; also of all new deposits of the many rare minerals which are coming into greater demand every month. For example, the demand for information in regard to minerals likely to furnish the new element, radium, has taxed the capacity of the division during the last few months, and general and exhaustive information on this subject has been supplied in advance of the possibility of general publication.

In addition to the large correspondence by which such information is furnished, the results of the investigations of the division of mining and mineral resources are given to the public in many publications in the various Survey series. The latest report on the development of new mineral deposits in the country, now in press, collated under the direction of this division, has been published in the form of a bulletin on account of lack of space in the volume on "Mineral Resources." This is a comprehensive paper by Mr. George I. Adams on the gypsum deposits of the United States.

Other valuable papers, paid for out of the appropriation for this division but not published in the annual volume, are Mr. George H. Eldridge's monograph on the asphalt and bituminous rock deposits of the United States; the very comprehensive reports on the coal fields of the United States, published in Part III of the Twenty-second Annual Report; the bulletin on the oil fields of the Texas-Louisiana gulf coastal plain, and the professional paper on the clay deposits of the States east of the Mississippi River, being a summary of investigations by Dr. Heinrich Ries.

This division has also published from time to time maps showing the location of mineral deposits in the United States, such as that just issued showing the oil and gas regions of the country, the chart showing the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the map showing the iron-ore deposits of the United States and of the world. The division has in preparation similar maps showing the distribution of copper, lead, zinc, clays, building stones, gold and silver, and other important mineral products.

This division is also constantly called upon to identify, classify, and report on the probable value of mineral specimens.

The appropriations used outside the city of Washington during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, amounted to \$22,778.98.

The appropriations used in the city of Washington during the same period amounted to \$27,218.87.

The office force of the division is as follows (all under civil service):

One statistician	\$3,000
One statistician	2,000
One editorial clerk	1,500
One statistical expert	1,400
One statistical expert	1,200
One assistant statistician	1,400
Two stenographers (\$1,000 each)	2,000
Two stenographers (\$900 each)	1,800
One clerk	1,000
Two clerks (\$900 each)	1,800
One cataloguer	900
One skilled laborer	900
One copyist	840
One watchman	720
One messenger	720
One messenger boy	480

Compensation of Dr. David T. Day, chief of the division of mining and mineral resources, \$3,600.

The amount appropriated by Congress each year for the gathering of the statistics of the mineral resources of the United States has been as follows:

1889	\$10,000.00
1890	10,000.00
1891	10,000.00
1892	10,000.00
1893	10,000.00
1894	12,000.00
1895	17,000.00
1896	18,000.00
1897	20,000.00
1898	20,038.62
1899	20,000.00
1900	30,033.11
1901	50,000.00
1902	50,000.00
1903	50,000.00

The amount expended each year has been as follows:

1889	\$9,982.65
1890	9,540.86
1891	9,554.66
1892	9,992.78
1893	9,975.67
1894	11,996.10
1895	16,988.69
1896	17,986.46
1897	19,984.94
1898	20,024.69
1899	19,945.16
1900	30,030.84
1901	45,664.00
1902	49,892.00
1903	49,997.85

List of persons employed in the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources outside the city of Washington during the year 1903.

John Birkinbine, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. P. Blake, Tucson, Ariz.
H. D. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y.
William B. Clark, Baltimore, Md.
John P. Dunlop, San Francisco, Cal.
H. W. Fairbanks, Berkeley, Cal.
C. N. Gerry, St. Louis, Mo.
C. N. Gould, Norman, Okla.
G. P. Grimsley, Topeka, Kans.

Victor C. Heikes, St. Louis, Mo.
 Belle Hill, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Benjamin F. Hill, Austin, Tex.
 J. A. Holmes, St. Louis, Mo.
 E. O. Hovey, New York, N. Y.
 F. A. Jones, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
 James F. Kemp, New York, N. Y.
 Charles Kirchhoff, New York, N. Y.
 Samuel R. Kirkpatrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wilbur C. Knight, Laramie, Wyo. (Now deceased.)
 George F. Kunz, New York, N. Y.
 George H. Kunz, New York, N. Y.
 Arthur Lakes, Denver, Colo.
 George D. Lauderbach, Reno, Nev.
 Eugene Leamy, Swarthmore, Pa.
 Maurice J. Lunn, Baltimore, Md.
 F. H. Oliphant, Oil City, Pa.
 Arthur L. Parsons, Mount Morris, N. Y.
 S. V. Peppel, Louisville, Ky.
 William B. Phillips, Austin, Tex.
 E. P. Porter, Laramie, Wyo.
 Joseph H. Pratt, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Elwyn G. Preston, Boston, Mass.
 Heinrich Ries, Ithaca, N. Y.
 William W. Ruley, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Samuel Sanford, New York, N. Y.
 S. S. B. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph Struthers, New York, N. Y.
 James M. Swank, Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. S. Ward, Denver, Colo.
 Frank A. Wilder, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
 Albert Williams, jr., New York, N. Y.
 Alexander N. Winchell, Butte, Mont.
 M. E. Wiswell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles G. Yale, San Francisco, Cal.
 W. S. Yeates, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is not an emergency matter, is it?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is to this extent, that the work should be done before the 1st of July. We began on the 1st of January to collate this data for 1903. The matter of greatly increased development in mining, especially in the last two years, confronted us in connection with our work on the gold and silver products. It was necessary to spend more money to get at things, and send out more agents to acquire data, than our usual appropriation allowed. We have in the Survey the records of 50,000 correspondents in this mineral work. They represent every mineral product in the country.

We also have a list of every man that is interested in the subject in the regions of country from which ores are being produced, and which may also contain ores for which there may be no special demand at present. The object of that is to keep in thorough touch with the mineral industry—clays, iron ores, and all the minerals, in fact; and in order to do that effectually this year and to bring up the records, especially in regard to the precious metals, we have asked this special amount.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How much have you in this fund?

Mr. WALCOTT. \$50,000 was appropriated.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How much have you left?

Mr. WALCOTT. I regret I have not the figures with me. Doctor Day may have them. He keeps the record of the amount in all these funds. I can not keep them in my mind.

Mr. BURKETT. Why do you need to have \$10,000 more this year than you had the year before?

Mr. WALCOTT. Simply because we have taken up the question of gold and silver, and it is necessary to complete our roster of the mines by sifting out actual mines from more than two hundred thousand mining claims and prospects.

Mr. BURKETT. But that is already gotten out by the Government.

Mr. WALCOTT. That report is from the Director of the Mint, on gold and silver as commercial products, not as mineral products. The Mint compiles no list of mines or producers of gold and silver.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This is a new work, practically, not included in your other work?

Mr. WALCOTT. We started it two years ago, and we wish to perfect it.

Mr. BURKETT. Will not this new Bureau of Statistics, which we created in the Department of Commerce, and the Census Bureau, take care of that?

Mr. WALCOTT. We performed the work for them this year, and it is their intention, under the present law, to only gather statistics every five years.

Mr. BURKETT. Is not that enough?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have been publishing for years an annual statement of all the mineral products in the United States. The census has formerly been doing it every ten years, but under the present law it will now be done every five years. We have done the work for them this year. They have taken our figures, gathered by our experts, and they will shortly publish the results.

Mr. BURKETT. If it has already been done this year, why do you want this \$10,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is done for the year 1902. The year 1903 has just closed. The work is done for each calendar year.

Mr. BURKETT. If this \$10,000 is not appropriated in this bill, it will simply hold over until the next five-year period, when the Census Bureau may take it up?

Mr. WALCOTT. No; we wish to complete it this present year, and do it as thoroughly as possible. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Doctor Day to come in from the next room and say a word in regard to this mineral resource work?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; all right.

STATEMENT OF MR. DAVID T. DAY, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. WALCOTT. The question is asked, Doctor, why you need this year the extra \$10,000?

Mr. DAY. The Division of Mineral Resources is charged with a piece of work that must be done every year. It can not be put over from one year to the next. It all has to be published and completed each year and every year for the entire United States. We can not select a part of the United States. We must cover it all.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, right there, Doctor Day: You are directed to prepare this work now every year? Is that done by law—that direction—or by an Executive order?



Mr. DAY. That is done by law. There is a specific appropriation for that particular report. And that report has become a standard, so that the work of this division of the Geological Survey has become so sharp and so well defined, in the minds not only of the mining public, but of the general public, that they hold us sharply to account for getting the entire information every year. It is absolutely needed by them, and called for by them.

The CHAIRMAN. For how many years past?

Mr. DAY. For the eighteen years that I have had charge of this work.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this work been done?

Mr. DAY. About twenty-two years. Each year.

The CHAIRMAN. What have been the appropriations?

Mr. DAY. The scope of the work was increased beyond the appropriation, so that, dollar for dollar, we are doing more work than ever before. We cover the whole United States for every mineral substance, even mineral water, and natural gas, and petroleum. This year the reason for the deficiency is clear and simple. The trouble is that the mining industry is increasing not only in gold and silver but in other things. We have great, growing mining industries, in the Middle West particularly. North Dakota coal, South Dakota coal and stone, have developed so much that our reports and correspondence thereon have become much heavier. Also in Nebraska, owing to the development of the stone industry, and the great increase in the number of small industries.

Heretofore Nebraska has not been considered a mineral-producing State, but it has changed its entire complexion in the last few months. Down in Kansas and in Oklahoma the natural-gas work has become important. We have to have more money in order to complete the report this year. With this increased money, applied right now, I can also get out the report about four months quicker than usual, which is a thing greatly to be desired. The public will appreciate that more than anything we can do.

Besides that we ought to have, for the greater efficiency of my work, not only a complete roster of the present mines of the country, but of all disused mines, abandoned mines. Each year a great many mines are going out of existence, and this roster ought to be kept up to date.

It is difficult to keep a record of what those mines have been, but the public demands it. They demand to know where every mine has been in the United States. We can make that statement go back to the beginning of mining in this country if we secure this deficiency. It could not be done without it. We ought to have almost the same amount of money also for the next year. With this deficiency we can complete that roster of mines and publish the report four months earlier than usual, and at the same time that we are completing the roster of mines we can publish individual maps for each mining industry showing the distribution of every important mineral resource in the entire country—the lead, the copper, the gold, the silver, the zinc, and the building stone and clay. The coal is published, the petroleum is published; then, grouping the minor minerals on smaller maps, we can publish the complete distribution of our mineral resources as known now. After the 1st of July this work would cost \$20,000, so that it is a great saving of money to do it now.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it cost so much more after July?

Mr. DAY. Because I can do that at the same time that I am completing my roster of mines. The two things work together.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean your force in the field could be doing both at the same time?

Mr. DAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. You say "the public" demands to know, not only where the mines are, but where they have been. What do you mean by "the public?"

Mr. DAY. I mean the people interested in mines, the mineral producers of the United States. This division is the official channel of information between the Government and the mining men. They all look to this division for their information.

Mr. BURKETT. What are you doing out in Nebraska?

Mr. DAY. I am locating the new deposits of valuable building stones. Formerly they were not generally known. We find now they have quartzites and sandstone, by which Nebraska's building can be done from home products. Formerly they got stone from Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. BURKETT. We knew where that stone was all the time, but it was too deep down to dig it up.

Mr. DAY. They are actually mining it. The development in the last twelve months is nearly 400 per cent over what it was before. The number of persons engaged in the work is increasing rapidly. Another thing, these quarries are being stimulated by the railroads. They are working the quarries for railroad ballast, and that has developed the fact that your stones are fit also for building purposes.

Mr. BURKETT. We know it. We have built buildings there with it. But it is too deep to get it out cheaply.

Mr. DAY. We think the building in Nebraska can be done better from within its own borders. The effect of our building stonework for the last five years has been to develop the utilization of the building stones of individual States more than ever before.

Mr. BURKETT. I have a man inquiring about this, and he is hunting for new places where he can get out ballast. I will guarantee to say that there are very few carloads of stone dug out there, except for ballast for railroads. If that is the proper function of the Federal Government—to go over this country and find out where these contractors can get stone—then this is probably a proper appropriation.

Mr. DAY. We do not go prospecting, but the general lay of the land is taken by the geologists. The general geological observations are made as to what these men can utilize of those stones for building purposes. I have had an opportunity within the last two years to ride back and forth with those same ballast contractors, and the result is that our record of this ballast industry has been to increase the use of railroad ballast and to decrease the use of another material for ballast—the clay ballast in Iowa. The stone ballast has taken the place of the Iowa clay ballast. Five years ago everybody was talking clay ballast. In other words, the demands we have for that information we must supply, in order to keep in touch with the people.

The CHAIRMAN. How many copies of your report do you send out?

Mr. DAY. About 12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand they go to manufacturers and to men generally investigating this line of work and to the public.

Mr. DAY. To the general public more than to the mining people

themselves. We supply the mining people in a different way. We take each chapter and print it in a separate form, and send those out to men interested in that particular subject. Otherwise the distribution of the volumes would be too great. The gold and silver men, for instance, get a pamphlet on the subject of gold and silver; the copper men get a similar document on the subject of copper, and so on, and if anyone is interested in general mining he writes to his Congressman or Senator and gets a complete copy.

ALASKA, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to this item of \$100,000 for continuing the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, we gave you last year, Mr. Director, your estimate upon that appropriation, \$60,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. This map [producing a map of Alaska and indicating locations thereon] shows the character of the work that is going on in Alaska at the present time. Here is the Seward Peninsula [indicating], where we have completed the survey of the entire district. This is a rich gold-placer region. This coming year we would like to make a detailed map of the Nome placer region, so as to get the work pertaining to that done, so as to aid engineers and all developing the region. In 1903 the gold product of Alaska was \$1,000,000. This year it is \$8,000,000.

Mr. BURKETT. That is not the result of any of your investigations.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have had reports from engineers and others interested in the development of Alaska, also from those who have come to me personally and told me that the maps we have published were of the greatest value to them. We went in there when gold was first discovered at Nome, and mapped the areas of possible gold production, and also those places there where there was no possibility of finding gold; and the prospectors have confined their prospecting work to the lines indicating where the gold-bearing rocks were, and gave up the prospecting work over those areas on which we had indicated that there was no possibility of gold. We take the topographical map as a guide, and indicate the outcropping of the different formations. By using the topographical and geological map, they know that the gold-bearing formation is on one side or the other of a range of mountains or valley or river, as the case may be.

Now, the Nome people have to use coal that costs from \$20 to \$25 a ton. We have worked down in this region [indicating on the map] in regard to getting a petroleum supply, and also up the Yukon in regard to the coal supply.

I can not say that our people directly discovered this or that either in regard to gold, coal, or petroleum, but they mapped out those areas where the gold, coal, and oil occur, and where there is a prospect of getting them and where there is not.

During this coming year I should like to have an examination made of this coal field north of Nome and have a map made up here [indicating], north of Bering Straits, on the Arctic Ocean coast of the Seward Peninsula. All of the great gold belts of Alaska run, in general, east and west, and were originally covered with rocks of later formations. This, along the Tanana [indicating on the map], is a continuation of the Dawson area—the Klondike region. We are assured from the geology and the conditions that there are good prospects of finding

rich gold deposits in that area. The only railroads that are being built in Alaska are those planned and located on the basis of our topographical maps. It is a very expensive region to work in, and without a map the engineer is nearly helpless. The grades and everything are determined by the topographic maps.

The Alaskan mountains contain many passes, many of them covered with ice and snow, and it has been our custom to indicate which ones are practicable and passable and which ones are not. That is a valuable and desirable thing to know. We have been spending \$60,000 a year for a number of years, and we have mapped probably one-fifth of that area and placed it in such condition that an intelligent mining engineer and an investor can get a good idea of what is there before he goes there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the idea of asking for \$100,000 deficiency?

Mr. WALCOTT. We want to start our parties up there in April. As soon as this appropriation is made plans will be made. We have to arrange with the steamship company for transportation, get our supplies and animals up there, and do everything so as to start work as soon as the snow is off.

The CHAIRMAN. You want your estimate for 1905 increased to \$100,000 and appropriated immediately on this bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. If we have a \$10,000 increase we can take the Cook Inlet work. If you increase the appropriation to \$100,000 we can carry the work up into northern Alaska, in this region, and elsewhere where gold is reported.

The CHAIRMAN. See if I understand it, Mr. Director: If we put this item in here now, \$60,000, or \$70,000, or whatever we put in, then you ask nothing for this same work on the sundry civil bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. No; it will not come up again.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you this \$60,000 you will do all you can with it?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. And if you give \$70,000 we will do all we can with that.

The CHAIRMAN. And if we give you \$100,000 you think you could do still more?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. The work that can be done with \$70,000, or \$100,000, is shown in the accompanying memorandum.

[Memorandum.—The investigations of the mineral resources of Alaska.]

The Alaskan investigations of the Geological Survey have met with the hearty approval of the mining public, but unfortunately they have not been able to keep pace with the rapid development of the mineral resources of the Territory. Mining and prospecting is being actively pushed in nearly all parts of the Territory, and there are ten times as many demands made on the Survey for mapping investigations as can be met under the present appropriation. The value of the gold and silver output has increased from about \$1,000,000 in 1893 to over \$8,000,000 in 1903.

The more urgent work can be grouped under three categories:

First, the completion of the exploration and reconnaissance mapping of the Territory, for only about one-fifth of the area of Alaska has been surveyed, even in a preliminary way, and under the present rate of progress this task can not be completed in less than ten years. Meanwhile, until river courses have been surveyed and mountain passes explored, miners, prospectors, settlers, and traders are working blindly and are annually spending more money than the cost of the surveys of the entire Territory.

The second crying need is for the reconnaissance investigation of the important mining districts, which has been only in part carried out. The experience of the past six years in Alaska has shown that even a hasty examination of a mining district often enables the geologist to point out some of the laws which govern the

occurrence of metalliferous deposits and to prophecy their probable extent and value. As an example of this, we have the determination by the members of the Geological Survey of the occurrence of valuable gold placers in the "high benches" near Nome in 1899, as well as of other auriferous deposits in the "old beach placers." When this information was disseminated in print, through the reports of the Geological Survey, neither of these classes of deposits had been exploited or even prospected, but since that time they have produced many million dollars and will continue to do so.

In 1900 stream tin was found in the gravels of the York region by a Survey geologist, and the attention of the mining public was called to it, and the prediction made that a close search would reveal its presence in the bed rock. Since then these placer tin deposits have been developed on a commercial scale. The finding of the tin ore in the bed rock must also be credited to the Geological Survey. This was the result of a reconnaissance survey carried on during the past season, and while it is too early to predict the extent of these deposits, they give promise of being of commercial value.

The knowledge of the value of the coal fields on the lower Yukon is also one of the results of the geologic work in Alaska, and similar investigations have been made of the gold, silver, and copper deposits of southeastern Alaska, and of the petroleum and coal fields of the Pacific coastal belt. Work of this character is not only of the utmost importance to the miner and prospector and to the mining engineer, who desires to know the conditions in this comparatively unknown region, but also to the capitalist who is seeking new fields for investment. In this respect the Alaskan work differs somewhat from that in the United States, for in the latter the preliminary reconnaissance and explorations were made many years ago.

A third demand is for detailed studies of the mining districts, which are specially desirable in the regions of underground mining. This work, which is necessarily slow and expensive, has only just been inaugurated in the Juneau district of southeastern Alaska. It is very unfortunate that such investigations can not be pushed more rapidly, as there are a dozen or more of other localities where there is an equal demand for such studies.

The topographic surveys which have been carried on during the past six years have been of the highest possible importance to the commercial development of Alaska. These surveys, while only of a preliminary character, have been in great demand by settlers, prospectors, capitalists, and engineers. The published maps of the Nome region have found extensive use in the location of upward of 200 miles of railway, a part of which has already been constructed, and for this purpose alone the topographic maps have probably saved many times their cost. The extensive water-supply ditches for the placer mines in the Nome region have also been laid out by the aid of these topographic maps. It is unfortunate, however, that the limits of the appropriation have not permitted of more detailed mapping.

In the Copper River region the railway routes, together with trail locations, have been almost entirely determined by the topographic maps of the Geological Survey. The pass through the Alaskan range, which is to be used by a railway now under construction, was discovered and explored by parties of the Geological Survey. In view of the probability of the construction of many roads, as well as railroads, in Alaska, it is exceedingly desirable that this work be extended to new areas more rapidly than it has in the past.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON OF 1904—\$70,000 APPROPRIATION.

The cost of carrying on the Alaskan surveys is so great that with an appropriation of \$70,000 it is only possible to put five to seven parties in the field. The enormous distance which men, horses, and supplies have to be transported, together with the shortness of the field season, the high rate of wages, and other factors, increases the cost of the work over that in the States from three to five times, in spite of the economy which has been practiced.

Under an appropriation of \$70,000 it will be possible to put seven parties in the field, distributed as follows: Two in the Yukon-Tanana gold fields; one studying mining methods in all the placer districts of Alaska; one investigating the Cape Lisburne coal fields; one studying the coal and petroleum deposits in southwestern Alaska; one mapping the Cook Inlet placer fields, and another to make a detailed map of the region lying adjacent to Nome.

It is proposed to extend the mapping of the region lying between the Tanana and the Yukon. This field includes a number of important gold-producing districts which are developing very rapidly, and there is an urgent demand for maps and reports. As it lies in the western extension of the Klondike district, it is not impossible that

some very rich discoveries may be made. This work will employ one topographic party at a cost of \$14,000 and a geologic party at a cost of \$8,500.

In view of the many inquiries which have been received, relative to the methods employed and the cost of mining placer gold in this northern region, it is deemed advisable to make a special investigation of the Alaskan placer fields, with a view of determining the most feasible and economic processes of exploitation. With this object in view, a party will be sent down the Yukon and to Nome to visit the various placer camps. The cost of this work is estimated at \$3,000.

In the Nome region, where developments are so very rapid, cheap fuel is one of the most important questions at the present time. Coal at Nome brings anywhere from \$25 to \$30 a ton, and if a local supply could be obtained it would be a great boon to the mining interests. With a view of meeting this demand it is proposed to send a party to the Cape Lisburne coal fields, lying north of Nome, from which point valuable coals have been reported. This investigation will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

The reconnaissance surveys in the Nome region have been completed, but so extensive are the mining developments and so much capital is invested that there is now demand for detailed maps. It is believed that these detailed surveys will save the mining public many times their cost. It is proposed to spend \$13,500 in such a survey, and it is expected that a belt extending from the coast inland to the mountains and 20 miles wide can be mapped for this sum. This map will be used as a base for detailed geologic work during the following season, but its immediate value will be for the mine owners and engineers who are laying out ditches, roads, and doing other engineering work.

During the past season important investigations were carried on in the petroleum and coal fields of the Pacific coastal belt of Alaska. This investigation, while of a preliminary character, will throw important light upon the occurrence of the petroleum deposits. It was proposed during the coming season to extend this work to the southwest and incidentally to map another area in the Alaska Peninsula, which promises to be an important source of coal for the Nome region. This will cost \$6,000.

An important placer district lies adjacent to the head of Cook Inlet, to which a railroad is now under construction. This district has been a gold producer for eight years, and with the installation of mine machinery, which has taken place during past year, the output will probably be materially increased. It is of very great importance that an accurate topographic map of the district be prepared, both for the use of the placer miners and also for the proposed railroad and the settlers which such a railroad would bring into the country. The same region has considerable prospective agricultural value, and a map would probably hasten the settlement. The study of the occurrence of the gold in the placers is of importance, as also the study of the quartz veins, which are reported to carry economic values. It is estimated that a survey of the region could be completed in one season at a cost of \$10,000.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR APPROPRIATION.

It is hoped that Congress may consider it desirable to further the development of Alaska by increasing the appropriation to \$100,000, so that the Geological Survey may meet the many demands for work in various parts of the Territory. With such an increase it would be possible to send an exploring and survey party from the Yukon northwesterly to the newly discovered placer fields in the Kobuk Valley. This placer was discovered during the past summer, and during the present winter there is a large exodus from Nome to this district. The probabilities are that much time will be lost and some lives will be sacrificed in this northern region, because the region has not yet been adequately surveyed.

An expedition to carry out this work would not only be investigating what promises to be an important placer district, but will also add considerable to the geographic knowledge of the Territory. The cost of this work is estimated at \$16,000.

There is a growing interest on the part of the mining public in the gold, silver, and copper deposits of southeastern Alaska, where a very large amount of development has been going on. A very large amount of capital has been invested in the mining districts of Prince of Wales Island, Juneau, Berners Bay, and many other parts of this region. This development work will probably be much accelerated, now that the boundary dispute has been definitely settled. This is the district which promises to have more permanency in its mineral values than any other part of Alaska, and now, while discoveries and investigations are being rapidly made by private parties, is the crucial moment when the Government could well afford to aid these developments. With this in view, it is proposed to spend \$7,500 in carrying on topographic surveys, and \$6,000 in doing geologic work.

Alaska has an area of nearly 600,000 square miles, and of this less than one-sixth has been surveyed. These surveys have been chiefly of a reconnaissance character, and must, because of the rapid developments in the region, be followed by mapping in greater detail. In view of this rapid development of the mineral resources, the immediate completion of their reconnaissance surveys and the initiation of the detailed surveys are a crying need. There would seem to be economy in such immediate furtherance of the important mining interests of Alaska by an increase of the appropriation for the investigation of its mineral resources.

Summary of proposed plans for Alaskan surveys and investigations.

	Appropriations.	
	\$70,000.	\$100,000.
Yukon-Tanana district:		
Topographic party.....	\$14,000	\$14,000
Geologic party.....	8,500	8,500
Cost and methods of placer mining.....	3,000	3,000
Cape Lisburne coal field.....	6,000	6,000
Southwestern Alaska coal and petroleum investigation.....	6,000	6,000
Nome region topographic survey.....	13,500	13,500
Cook Inlet survey, placer fields.....	10,000	10,000
Administrative expenses.....	3,700	3,700
Stenographic expenses.....	2,200	2,700
Clerical expenses.....	2,600	2,600
Contingent.....	500	500
Northern Alaska, exploration and survey.....		16,000
Southeastern Alaska:		
Geologic party.....		6,000
Topographic party.....		7,500
Total.....	70,000	100,000

PATENT OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. FREDERICK I. ALLEN, COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, please turn to page 51 of the bill before you, where you ask for a deficiency of \$5,000 for publishing the Official Gazette. Please explain why the deficiency occurs.

Mr. ALLEN. It occurs because the growth of that publication has called for more money than was appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. You have added more pages to it, have you?

Mr. ALLEN. More pages; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law provide the number of copies you shall issue?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not remember whether it is stated, "the usual number," or what determines the number of copies. I know that the edition is 7,000 copies.

Mr. BURKETT. The letters you send out say that the Congressmen have them for distribution?

Mr. ALLEN. The law provides that there shall be one personal copy distributed to each Senator and Representative in Congress, and that each Representative and Senator may also designate eight public libraries which have 8,000 books, exclusive of Government publications, to receive the Gazette. Speaking of the dimensions of it, I want to say this: It will grow according to the number of issued patents, because it contains the drawings and claims of those patents. The number of patents is determined by the number of applications which come before us on their statutory rights, and if upon examina-

tion they are found to be entitled to a patent they get it, and the growth of that business is entirely beyond our control.

The CHAIRMAN. That determines the size of the Gazette, does it?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do your subscriptions increase or decrease? Some people do subscribe for them, do they not?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of the money paid by them?

Mr. ALLEN. It is all turned back into the Treasury, and only comes out in appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The Gazette simply increases in size, and by reason of the law goes to more people?

Mr. ALLEN. It is increased in size, but with no increase in the price at which it is sold. It costs us more to produce it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What amount of money is derived from the subscriptions?

Mr. ALLEN. That matter was stated in detail by me in a letter to the committee, which I wrote at Mr. Bingham's request, and which you have published in the hearings on the legislative bill.

MONDAY, *January 18, 1904.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM A. JONES, COMMISSIONER.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, please turn to page 62 of the bill, where you will notice the item for the protection of growing and standing timber, etc., Chippewa Indian Reservation, Minnesota. Please explain to the committee the necessity for this item.

Mr. JONES. I will have all I can do to explain my own Bureau. You would not want me to go into the Forestry Division to explain their shortcomings? This is not in my Bureau, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Land Office was represented up here on Saturday, and its representatives said they did not know anything about it; that it belonged to you.

Mr. JONES. I think you will find this is an agricultural item under the Forestry Division.

The CHAIRMAN. It comes to us here from the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JONES. It is to protect the timber, perhaps, on the park or forest reservation that has been cut out of the Chippewa Indian Reservation under what is known as the Morris bill, and the land is under the charge of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department. We have nothing to do with it whatever. I am sure this is under the Forestry Bureau—Mr. Pinchot's division.

INDIAN SUPPLIES—PURCHASE OF.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. On page 65 of the bill you have a deficiency to pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, pay of necessary employees, etc., \$15,000; and you

suggest there to strike out after the word "advertising" the words "at rates not exceeding the regular commercial rates;" and from the phrase "inspection and all other expenses connected therewith" you strike out the word "all." You will notice the language in brackets there. Do you care to strike out any of that language?

Mr. JONES. My attention has not been called to it, but I do not think we do. I think that language is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$15,000 deficiency?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we have come to you practically every year, I think, for a deficiency in this bill. I talked with the Indian Committee and explained to them on Saturday that I was ashamed to come before the Appropriations Committee and ask for a deficiency every year. There have been a number of extra expenses this year on account of investigations, and other items, amounting to probably two or three thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you got all you asked for 1904, and your estimates for 1905 are just the same—\$50,000.

Mr. JONES. Well, we think we can get along with an additional \$10,000, but we hope we will have no more extra work to perform.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can get along with \$10,000 as a deficiency this year, and next year avoid a deficiency altogether?

Mr. JONES. We have asked for \$15,000 this year, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with less than that?

Mr. JONES. I do not think so. The expenditures now, in fact, will probably use up all of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. For next year you have only estimated for an appropriation of \$50,000?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that cover the expenses the next year?

Mr. JONES. We think so. We have figured it out as closely as we could, and I believe we can, with \$50,000, cover the whole thing next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain to us how you create this deficiency. How is this money expended?

Mr. JONES. It pays the salaries of the special agents. There are five of them, at \$2,000 apiece. They have a per diem of \$3 apiece, and traveling and other miscellaneous expenses, and that makes up the largest item of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Their pay is fixed by law?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the balance of it expended?

Mr. JONES. In advertising for bids for goods, and also advertising for bids for school buildings; and all the extra work of the Bureau comes out of this appropriation.

Mr. JONES. Has there been an increase of school buildings and schools?

Mr. JONES. Largely.

The CHAIRMAN. About what is the increase, Mr. Commissioner?

Mr. JONES. Well, I think it amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in the number of schools.

Mr. JONES. It is not the number of schools; I think that we have probably reached the limit as to the number, but they are increasing

the buildings, and it costs as much to advertise for a \$5,000 building as it does for a \$50,000 building.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority are these new buildings constructed? Have you a general law that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct them?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we have a general fund of \$250,000 for schools that are not especially appropriated for. Then we have a large number of schools which are especially appropriated for—schools that are not located on any reservation. But the advertising and the handling of the bids for both kinds of schools come out of this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are authorized to use these other appropriations for the construction of buildings?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; entirely. We are authorized to use the appropriations for special schools. For instance, Carlisle, and the schools in Alaska, and all those are especially provided for. Then we have \$250,000 as a general fund for day schools upon reservations and for boarding schools on reservations. They do not appear by name, but the especially appropriated for schools do appear by name.

The CHAIRMAN. For the buildings at those points you pay the advertising?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the salaries of the agents you speak of are covered by this item?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we also pay for the salary of a general superintendent of logging in Minnesota and Wisconsin—his expenses and salary; and that, too, comes out of this.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will take all of this?

Mr. JONES. I do, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where did you get the authority for appointing 5 special agents, with traveling expenses.

Mr. JONES. It is in the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What do these 5 men do?

Mr. JONES. They inspect the agencies and the schools.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many schools have you got?

Mr. JONES. We have a large number of them; altogether, possibly 200, or even more.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you want 5 men? Are they kept busy all the while?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; and I could utilize 5 more. We are now utilizing 2 down in the Indian Territory to help them out in special work, and it leaves only 3 for our inspection work, and one of those is tied up at San Carlos because the agent there has been dismissed, and it is very essential to take charge of an agency if an agent dies or is removed.

The CHAIRMAN. They take charge of the agency, and I suppose stay there to instruct the new man and start him off in his new duties?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. They give a bond of \$25,000 each.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is any part of this expense charged to the Indian funds?

Mr. JONES. No; this is a Government fund.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The United States Government is supporting these schools in the States and Territories?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. All the money we carry for the Indians from year

to year is supplied by the Government, and the Indians pay no part of it?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; only the Osage schools are paid out of the Indian fund—the Osage Indian fund. And some of the Sioux schools are paid out of Sioux funds under treaty arrangement. Aside from that the Government maintains the Indian schools.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You are selling the reservations and timber. Why should they not pay for these schools?

Mr. JONES. In the Chippewa reservation in Minnesota you advance them a sum for the purpose of aiding their schools, which sum is to be reimbursed when this timber is sold.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can not that be made general?

Mr. JONES. That is a matter of law, where you have a right to divert their funds.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. To school their children?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is altogether regulated by treaty?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. Of course, under the Lone Wolf case, you are authorized to make any use of their funds and lands that you see fit; but heretofore you have not seen fit to do it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. We can if we are of a mind to?

Mr. JONES. I think so.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, take up the item to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for contingencies, Indian department, \$15,000. We gave you what you asked for in your estimate. Have you anything to say as to that?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; I think that note covers it:

Owing to the large amount of extra work which has developed upon the special agents and this office, involving long trips and tedious investigations, it is estimated that the amount of appropriation will soon be exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. How much balance have you in that fund?

Mr. JONES. I think about \$1,700 is still unexpended.

Mr. BURKETT. Are those the same five special agents you speak about in the other item?

Mr. JONES. That is the same item, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. No; this is another item, on page 66. The first, beginning on page 65, was to pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indians and paying necessary employees.

Mr. JONES. I was mixed in the items.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, give us your explanation of the first item.

Mr. JONES. I was looking at the wrong item at first. I see there are two items. Part of the explanation will apply to both of them. This first item does not carry the special agents. The second one does.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and your explanation of the first item applies to the second, does it?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain the first item.

Mr. JONES. The only explanation I can give is given in that note there?

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with less than \$15,000 deficiency there?

Mr. JONES. I do not know. I looked up the other item before I came up here. I believe, from what I know in a general way about that item, that we can get along with about \$10,000. I can give you the exact data later.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send us up a letter about that?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; I will.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not \$10,000 do for the second item?

Mr. JONES. I think not, Mr. Chairman. I think \$17,000 is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Please investigate that also, and see if you can cut that down.

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now drop down to the bottom of page 66. Here is an item reading:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay Swift & Co. \$530.88 out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the support and education of the Indian pupils at Rapid City, S. Dak., for mess beef furnished that school for the fiscal year 1903.

That is just a claim against the Government, is it not?

Mr. JONES. It is not an appropriation, Mr. Chairman. We are not asking an appropriation. We have the money already, but the superintendent exceeded his limit of \$167 per capita in his expenditures and is short that amount of money. The school called for an attendance of 150 pupils, upon which he was entitled to receive \$167 apiece. The buildings were not finished, so that he merely had but 118 pupils, and the amount of the expenditure accordingly increased to a little over \$167 per pupil, and we are simply asking that the Treasury officials be authorized to pay this sum out of money already appropriated. It is a matter of bookkeeping more than anything else. You see we do not ask for an appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you pay \$167 per pupil?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as a matter of fact he did not keep within that limit?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He exceeded the limit per pupil?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. He was authorized, as I said, to expend \$167 each for 150 pupils, if he had them, but he did not have that many. He had something like 113 or 118—I forget which—and that caused him an extra expense of \$530.88. It is a matter of bookkeeping.

The CHAIRMAN. That was on general supplies?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You center all this item upon the amount due to Swift & Co., do you?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we were a little short on this bill, and the item was thrown out because there was not a sufficient amount to pay this bill. We explained to the Secretary why we ran short, and asked him to make a request and explain it to the Treasury Department and authorize the payment of this bill. He did not see how to do it, and suggested that we come to you and ask you to authorize it to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The other items are all paid, are they?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; of last year's bills.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, if this is not paid, this officer, by exceed-

ing his authority in buying so much more than he was authorized to buy—

Mr. JONES. The loss would fall upon Swift & Co.; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. This is on the theory that it would cost more to take care of 118 per capita than it would to take care of 150?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. What right did he have to go and expend more?

Mr. JONES. Well, he was putting up buildings for the purpose of carrying 150 pupils. The delay in putting up the buildings, owing to the hard weather out there, prevented him from taking care of the full 150. He could have taken 150 pupils if the buildings had been completed, but the buildings were not completed until well on in the summer, and in that way his attendance was cut down to less than he expected. He hoped to get his building completed early in the fall, so that he could have his full quota of pupils, but he was delayed, and of course he could not take care of as many pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. He found it impossible, then, to buy the beef at the rate fixed?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Who made that limit of \$167?

Mr. JONES. That was made years ago.

Mr. BURKETT. By the law, or by regulation?

Mr. JONES. By law. We are not authorized to expend more than \$167 per pupil in any school, unless there is accident, or disease, or extraordinary conditions.

Mr. BURKETT. Supposing this was not appropriated; who is liable for it—the agent?

Mr. JONES. I presume so. I presume Swift could go into the Court of Claims and establish it.

Mr. BURKETT. I do not know what excuse an agent can have for expending more, simply because his buildings were not done.

Mr. JONES. That is the excuse he had.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 67; for support of Indian school at Morris, Minn., \$1,725.

Mr. JONES. Now, that is exactly the other way. He carried more than he was entitled to by 13, which would have given him \$2,171 if he had received the full amount of \$167 each; but he saved a little, and the deficiency is only \$1,725.

The CHAIRMAN. He had 13 more pupils than he was authorized to carry?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And at \$167 a head, that they would have amounted to more than this deficiency?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; to \$2,171.

The CHAIRMAN. You only allow him, of course, for the 150 pupils?

Mr. JONES. He was allowed, I think, but 100 pupils in that school. It is a comparatively small school.

The CHAIRMAN. You allowed him for the 150, and not for the 13 excess?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This deficiency is for the 13?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item we wish to consult you about is

contained in House Document No. 390. It is for the purchase of one cottage now located on an Indian school reservation, \$1,200, to be immediately available.

Mr. JONES. You can strike that out, Mr. Chairman. It is provided for elsewhere; on the Indian bill.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes you ask for \$42,748.09. In explanation of the above estimate, the note says, "See attached letter from the Commissioner, marked No. 1 in Appendix C." You have the letter there?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. To be frank with you, I do not know much about that. I do not know much about this Five Civilized Tribes estimate. We sent it over to the Treasury, and they insert it here. I can tell you in a general way about it, though I am not posted to the necessity. We have been trying to help them out by sending some of our special agents down there, because their funds are exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this Commission created by law?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it limited to a certain time?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Is that the one Tams Bixby is on?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir. It is what is called the Dawes Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Who keeps tab on this Commission, as to what they are doing and as to whether or not their work is of value?

Mr. JONES. They make monthly reports to the Secretary, Mr. Chairman. Their accounts and reports pass through the Indian Office. But as to whether their work is of value, or what they are doing, I could not tell you. I presume they are carrying out the provisions of the organic law which created the Dawes Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you call the attention of the Secretary to this item and ask him to write us a letter explaining it?

Mr. JONES. I will do so, but it will include all these other items, Mr. Chairman; that is, the town-site commissioners, the removal of intruders, public roads, irrigation, etc. That is under me.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know anything about these other items?

Mr. JONES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Down to what point, Mr. Commissioner?

DITCHES AND RESERVOIRS, INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. JONES. Down to irrigation.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction of ditches and reservoirs?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are we irrigating reservations for them?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do we get the money back?

Mr. JONES. We do not get it back.

The CHAIRMAN. Are we directed by law to aid this work?

Mr. JONES. You gave an appropriation of \$150,000 a year to do this. The Crow Indians in Montana expended half a million dollars of their own money in completing their ditches. Their money is exhausted,

and a part of this is for the purpose of finishing that ditch. They expended all the money they had available. I think it amounts to about half a million dollars. And we are putting up ditches down in Arizona and New Mexico in the same way, and also up in Idaho.

The CHAIRMAN. Are we reimbursed in anyway for this work?

Mr. JONES. No; I do not know of a case where you are reimbursed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not any of this money in the last irrigation bill expended for this purpose?

Mr. JONES. No, sir; unless it would be incidentally. Take the Tonti Reservation in Arizona; directly they are not benefited at all.

Mr. BURKETT. That would not be, unless by special contract. It would have to go right under the regular contract.

Mr. JONES. No, I do not see how we can get any of that water. We have made a contract for the purpose of getting a water supply for the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz., for which we pay an annual rental.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 69 is an item to pay such contingent expenses of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Citizenship Court, and such of its officers as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper, \$3,863.75. Please explain that item.

Mr. JONES. Congress established a court of claims, or rather a court for the adjudication of claimants on those rolls, the Choctaw and Chickasaw rolls; and there are three or four judges. The appropriation that now exists only carries them to July 1. They expected to complete, and will, I believe, complete their work by December 31, 1904, and this appropriation is for the purpose of carrying it on from July 1 to December 31 of this calendar year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think this court of claims is of value to the Government?

Mr. JONES. It was established by law; I think so. Probably there were three or four thousand claimants placed on those rolls illegally, and this court was established for the purpose of adjusting or adjudicating their claims. It is really a kind of supreme court. There is no appeal from it.

INDIAN EXHIBIT, LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say, Mr. Commissioner, on the item for the additional amount for Indian exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition?

Mr. JONES. Only in a general way. We started out, possibly, on a little larger scale than we would have been justified in attempting under the \$40,000 appropriation, on the tacit promise from the exposition people that they would supplement what we did. They promised us a building. They cut us out of that, and we have had to put up our own building, at a cost of about \$15,000, and that is going to run us short. And that will only leave us with \$25,000 for our other expenditures, unless we get this additional \$25,000 deficiency asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the exposition company have failed to carry out what you thought they would do?

Mr. JONES. They intimated that they would make it up to \$100,000, giving us \$60,000 to supplement our \$40,000; but we found we could not get it, and so we cut our building down and curtailed all our

expenses possible, and we find now that notwithstanding all this lopping off, we are still about \$25,000 short.

The CHAIRMAN. What will you get from the exposition people?

Mr. JONES. I do not think we will get anything.

The CHAIRMAN. So that, instead of \$100,000, as you expended to expend, you will have to get along, after you get this appropriation, with \$65,000 all told?

Mr. JONES. Yes, sir; we must get along with that.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR MOSES HARRIS, GENERAL TREASURER.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn, please, to page 37 of the bill before you, where the first item is the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, for household, etc. You had there, for the current year, \$130,000. That is more money than you ever had for that purpose in a regular appropriation, and equal to the amount you had in 1903, both in the regular bill and in the deficiency bill together. Please explain to the committee, Major, the necessity for this deficiency of \$15,000.

Major HARRIS. In a general way, the cost of all fuel has increased since the estimates were made. These estimates were made in August, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us just how much more you have paid for fuel during this fiscal year than you paid during the last fiscal year for the Central Branch at Dayton?

Major HARRIS. We have incurred liabilities for which we shall require this \$15,000, in order to supply the needs of heating this Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all for fuel?

Major HARRIS. Simply for fuel; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at, as nearly as possible, are the exact items; how much for fuel, how much for something else.

Major HARRIS. This is for fuel oil, the whole of it.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Now, at the Northwestern Branch, household, including the same objects as those specified under the head of the Central Branch, \$9,637.82. What have you to say as to that item?

Major HARRIS. That is entirely for fuel, due to the increased cost following the anthracite coal strike.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. That is all for fuel?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What is the total amount you paid for fuel in one year, say at the Dayton Home?

Major HARRIS. I have not those figures with me, I am sorry to say. The fuel, however, is the principal item of cost under household.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes the greater portion of this amount in both items, the Central and the Northwestern, for fuel?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to reimburse the post fund of the Northwestern Branch, \$2,761.43.

Major HARRIS. That is for 1903. That expenditure was incurred in the emergency at the time of the anthracite coal strike. You know that conditions were very difficult as to the delivery of coal. The contractors were held up by the railroads and they did not get the coal in at the proper time, and there was an emergency and they had to buy coal from the post fund, which was available, in order to keep the men comfortable in their quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you in the post fund?

Major HARRIS. The Northwestern Branch has not a large fund. Out of it they support their band almost entirely, to provide amusement for the members. If this is not reimbursed then they go without that amusement.

The CHAIRMAN. They raise this post fund themselves, do they?

Major HARRIS. It is raised from the profits on sales to the men themselves in the store that is kept for the sale of notions, and by the sale of beer in the beer hall.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The Southern Branch at Hampton, Va., you have a deficiency there of \$25,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The Southern Branch suffered from the coal strike more than any other branch, and the cost of coal was very much increased following upon that strike. And unfortunately when the estimates were made for these appropriations we had a treasurer there who was inexperienced and not very competent. He has since been replaced by a more competent treasurer. A portion of this deficiency is due to the lack of judgment on the part of the former treasurer in not making his estimates large enough, although it was reduced, I think, about \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates were for \$80,000 and we appropriated \$75,000, or \$5,000 less than the estimate. Is this deficiency for fuel alone?

Major HARRIS. It is for fuel and water. We had a water contract there with the Newport News Electric Light and Water Company, by which they furnished water at a flat rate, so much a year. They let it go on from year to year, and they found we were using about double the quantity of water we had been using when the contract was first made, and the agreement under which the contracts were made expired by limitation and they raised the price up to that which they received from the neighboring garrison at Fort Monroe, 10.5 cents a thousand gallons. That just about doubled the price of water to us and makes a difference of nearly \$5,000. That and the cost of fuel make up the whole item.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no items included in this deficiency except fuel and water, and you have figured out the exact amount, as nearly as possible?

Major HARRIS. As nearly as possible; yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. How long a contract have you made on this basis of 10.5 cents a thousand gallons.

Major HARRIS. That is renewable yearly.

Mr. BURKETT. What did you pay before?

Major HARRIS. A flat rate.

Mr. BURKETT. It was not by the thousand gallons?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Where did they get that water?

Major HARRIS. I am not certain where their supply comes from. It is a very flat country there, and I think the water comes from the James River.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is about 20 or 25 miles up the country, and they have an absolute monopoly of all the water business there. We get water for the Home and the Home grounds from wells—about 100,000 gallons.

Major HARRIS. Yes; and that is a rather precarious and unsafe supply which we get from the wells.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We get from the wells and Home grounds about 100,000 gallons, and we get from the ice company about 25,000 gallons for flushing purposes, but the rest has to be furnished by this water company.

Mr. BURKETT. Even with a plant of your own?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir; and Fort Monroe pays the same price we are paying, and commenced it some time before we did.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for hospital, Southern Branch, where you ask for \$2,000 deficiency. You have had \$36,000, exactly your estimate.

Major HARRIS. I think we can get along with \$1,000. We have endeavored to curtail the expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that it is necessary to have any deficiency?

Major HARRIS. I think they ought to have a margin of \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble?

Major HARRIS. The hospital there was run down. We changed surgeons, and got a young and energetic man in there, and he has improved the hospital very much, but his expenditures have run a little beyond what was estimated at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand of that fund now?

Major HARRIS. I have not the figures; but since the deficiency was reported they have been required to reduced expenditures, and I am sure they could get along with \$1,000 now. It is possible they may not need that, and might turn it back again.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs you have had your estimate, \$32,000; that is also at the Southern Branch?

Major HARRIS. That Branch is in a very bad state of repair. It was unfortunately allowed to run down, and the expenditures for repairs have been larger than heretofore necessarily in order to keep the Branch in proper condition. They had some slight unexpected expenditures from the fact that the high wind injured the roofs of some of the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much of that fund you have on hand?

Major HARRIS. It is difficult to say the exact amount we have on hand, because those accounts are all kept at the Branches; but I should say we expended at least half of the amount. I think, though, they might be able to get along with less than that. They have been required to curtail expenditures in order to avoid a deficiency, and I think they might be able to get along with \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 40 there is an item for the farm, same branch, \$3,500.

Major HARRIS. That increase is due entirely, as explained in the letter accompanying the estimate, to the fact that we had a lease which expired last June, and we had to renew, it under the terms of the original lease, by a revaluation of the land. We were paying \$1,075 a year rent for 40 acres of land, and the best we could do was to renew the lease at \$4,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you pay in addition?

Major HARRIS. We paid \$2,925 in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, all told?

Major HARRIS. An increase of that much over what we were paying before.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you say you paid before?

Major HARRIS. One thousand and seventy-five dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you pay how much now?

Major HARRIS. \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let me ask you, is that not paying altogether too much for the use of 43 acres of land?

Major HARRIS. It is the best we could do, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, twenty years ago this lease was made for this land at that rate—I have forgotten the exact amount—but it was something like \$1,100, and the lease expired this year. Colonel Steele, General Anderson, and myself were appointed a committee, and we went down there for the purpose of trying to make some arrangement. The contract provided that at the end of the twenty years' lease, the lease should be renewed on the valuation of the land at the time of the expiration of the lease, and they asked us for this property something over \$5,000. After conferring for several months we found that the lowest possible amount that we could re-lease the property for was \$4,000 a year, and we concurred with them in that amount, and re-leased this for ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only land you have there for farming purposes, is it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. This was not for farming purposes. They had gone along and built \$210,000 worth of buildings on this leased land.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. I suppose the Board of Managers. I suppose the presumption was, when they built that property, that the land could either be purchased or re-leased at the same amount; but values have sprung up there very rapidly. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad want admission there, and they offered fabulous sums of money in that neighborhood.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Could the land be bought now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It could not, except at extravagant prices.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. They seem to be in a position to hold the Government up, do they not?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who operates the farm? Who does the work? Do you hire the work done, or is it done by the inmates of the Home?

Major HARRIS. It is chiefly done by the inmates. We generally hire a farm. At the Southern Branch there is no farm. We raise no produce there. Under the terms of the appropriation bill the appropriation covers the care of the barracks, the flower garden, and the

greenhouse, and provides for the farming at the several Branches. We do farm at many of the Branches, but the terms of this appropriation as to the Southern Branch are rather misleading in that respect. They do not farm there.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you finally ascertain, Mr. Brownlow, what the land could be purchased for?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir. The lowest estimate we got on the land was, I think, \$5,000 an acre, was it not, Major Harris?

Major HARRIS. It was more than that.

Mr. BURKETT. Where is that Southern Branch located?

Mr. BROWNLOW. At Hampton, Va.

Major HARRIS. I think they made some offer, not exactly a proposal, but I think it was gathered from them that they would sell the land for about \$143,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is this land from any city or town?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It lies next to the town of Phoebus, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is that town?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Oh, I should think it had a population of several thousand people. This land lies between the Soldiers' Home and the town of Phoebus.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the Government improvements there, the kind of buildings, etc.?

Mr. BROWNLOW. They are frame buildings.

Major HARRIS. The hospital is brick, and that is on leased ground.

Mr. BURKETT. What are they all worth?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We estimate them at a cost of \$210,000. We raised the question of abandoning the leased lands, and did everything in our power and within reason to get a reduction of rent; and we did get this proposition of a thousand or more dollars less than the original proposition of the people who hold the land. It is the Virginia Agricultural College.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What land does the Government own there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The Government owns 23 acres, I think, and the leased land covers 43 acres.

Major HARRIS. We would have sacrificed a large amount of property if we had not renewed the lease.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other lands about there that can be purchased, adjacent to this Home?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; and I do not see that there is any necessity. You could not save any money. In ten years, I think, the necessity for leasing will have been done away with. The buildings are there, and to buy new land, even if it were accessible, and remove these buildings to it, would cost more than the lease of the property.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom does this land belong?

Major HARRIS. The Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government appropriate in aid of this institute?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, the Government appropriates \$20,000 annually to aid in the education of Indians in that institution. I brought all the pressure I could to bear upon them on that, and did everything in my power, but to no purpose.

Mr. BURKETT. Is there any justice in it, or is it simply a hold-up game?

Mr. BROWNLOW. If the land were not leased by us, I think it would bring what they estimate it to be worth. They could sell it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a park—this 43 acres?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. Buildings occupy some of it, and the rest of it is a park.

The CHAIRMAN. The college does not use any of it?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is in the regular inclosure of the Soldiers Home reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the education of Indian students, they get, do they not, \$20,000 for agricultural college work?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; they do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think, Mr. Brownlow, in view of the fact that we give them \$20,000 a year, that the appropriation ought to be decreased to \$16,000? Have you already made this lease?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; that is the argument which I presented to them. We presented every argument we could think of to bear on the case and urged a reduction, and this was the very best that could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have entered into a lease for ten years?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have to ask authority from Congress any more?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you call the attention of the Committee on Agriculture to this matter?

Mr. BROWNLOW. The Committee on Indian Affairs has jurisdiction of it.

The CHAIRMAN. It strikes me, in view of the fact that we appropriate \$20,000 in the way of donation to help this school along, that it should not charge us that excessive rent.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I discussed that question with them, and they said they were educating these Indians at a cheaper rate than it could be done anywhere else, and if Congress refused to appropriate they would not care about it. I had everybody stirred up about that—the newspapers and public meetings; and yet that is about the best we could get.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the land was assessed for?

Major HARRIS. They pay no taxes; they are exempt from taxation. The institute is exempt under the State law.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Exempt under the laws of Virginia.

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we will go to the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kans., page 40, where you ask for \$22,000 deficiency for household. You had \$74,700 for 1903, and this would run it up to \$92,000, an increase of about \$18,000.

Major HARRIS. I believe that appropriation was reduced also. That is chiefly for increase in fuel, and we had to make a new contract for water there at an increased price. That covers a portion of it. We made a very careful estimate. They will require at least \$21,000 to get through the year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is the largest deficiency you have ever asked for under that head, is it not?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at this amount of \$22,000?

Major HARRIS. We took into consideration the contract for coal and water and all of our fixed charges, the pay roll, and all necessary supplies that we have to buy.

The CHAIRMAN. What balance have you in the fund now?

Major HARRIS. I have not those figures with me. As I said, it is very difficult to tell the exact balance that we have, because it is in the hands of the treasurer there.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would ascertain by wire the amount in each of these funds now on hand, so as to furnish it to the Committee by to-morrow.

Major HARRIS. All right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to each of these funds in which you have deficiencies, please ascertain the amount now on hand.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Does that great army post at Leavenworth, Kans., lease its water from the same company that you get your water from?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir, and they pay the same price.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What price do you pay them?

Major HARRIS. I think we made a flat rate at the Western Branch. It is \$9,900 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the rate heretofore?

Major HARRIS. Heretofore it was less than \$6,000, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. What brought about the increase?

Major HARRIS. Well, the period for which we had the agreement or contract had expired, and they simply put the rate up and held it up, and we tried to make the best terms we could with them. The matter was under consideration for several months, and finally we made the best terms we could.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What amount of water do you use?

Major HARRIS. I can not state. I have not the figures.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then how do you know whether it is reasonable or unreasonable?

Major HARRIS. Well, I know that in relation to what is paid at the post at Fort Leavenworth. The price is the same.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is a monopoly, is it?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. But it is probably cheaper to buy the amount we do than it would be to put in a plant of our own.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It takes about 500,000 gallons of water a day for the use of one of these homes.

Major HARRIS. Probably they use an excessive amount of water at Leavenworth.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you pay a higher or a less rate than the towns and cities around you?

Major HARRIS. I think we pay the same. I do not know exactly what the rate is at Leavenworth city.

The CHAIRMAN. Who makes these contracts, the members of the board or the local authorities?

Major HARRIS. They are approved by the president of the Board. The contracts are signed by the branch treasurers, but they are submitted to headquarters, and the matter is carefully gone into.

The CHAIRMAN. Who really makes the contract? Who drives the bargain?

Major HARRIS. The president of the Board, upon the advice of the board of managers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They approve it; but who makes it?

The CHAIRMAN. Does he do that himself, and enter into negotiations himself, or does the man in charge do that?

Major HARRIS. It is submitted by the branch offices to the headquarters office, and it is taken up there and instructions are sent as to making terms.

The CHAIRMAN. The negotiations are carried on by the man in charge of the post?

Major HARRIS. Yes, with the supervision of the local managers; and he is a member of the Board—it is Colonel Cooke in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. We will go to the next item, for household. You ask for \$1,800.31 to reimburse the post fund at the western branch?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is for the 1903 appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That was for the purchase of coal in 1903?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it was used from the post fund, to buy coal to supply the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have they in that post fund?

Major HARRIS. I have not the figures. They have a fairly good fund there.

The CHAIRMAN. By what authority was this money used for the purchase of coal? Who controls the fund and determines what it shall be used for?

Major HARRIS. They were authorized by the president of the Board of Managers to use the fund in the emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. It is expended under his direction, is it?

Major HARRIS. It is supervised by him. The post fund is administered by a council of officers of the Home, and expenditures from it—except slight local expenditures, which are supervised by the local manager—are submitted to the president of the Board of Managers and supervised by him.

The CHAIRMAN. This post fund is created, I suppose, by an order of your Board, which provides that certain profits shall go to the post fund for the amusement of the members of the Home?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to the item of transportation for 1903, \$195.33. That is on page 41. Out of what fund do they usually pay the item of transportation?

Major HARRIS. There is an item for transportation for each Branch, and this was exceeded by that amount. The amount is due to railroad companies for transporting members to the Home on their first admission to the Home.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How many public carriages have you at that Home?

Major HARRIS. This was for railroad transportation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand; but how many public carriages have you there?

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are no carriages at any of the Homes.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. How does your superintendent and local manager get about?

Major HARRIS. The officers of the Homes are allowed forage for horses, which they own themselves, and they supply their own carriages.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They own their own horses and carriages and are allowed forage?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In what bill is that provided for?

Major HARRIS. In the appropriations under "farm" for each Branch. It is an expenditure for forage from the farm appropriation.

Mr. BURKETT. Where is the rule that controls that amount of forage? How much forage is granted to each Home for the teams that they may want?

Major HARRIS. The rations on that are fixed by the army rations—that is, 12 pounds.

Mr. BURKETT. How many rations are allowed for forage?

Major HARRIS. The governor is allowed forage for two horses and the other officers for one each.

Mr. BURKETT. How many officers are there at each Home?

Major HARRIS. There are four.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is, six rations?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

MARION BRANCH, MARION, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. Now take the item, Marion Branch, Ind., where for current expenses you ask for a deficiency of \$1,000.

Major HARRIS. I think that can be stricken out. It was made by the officers of the Branch, but I think they can get along without it.

DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Then for Danville, Ill., you ask for \$7,500 for subsistence.

Major HARRIS. I think that could be reduced safely to \$4,000. It is based on the estimate of the Branch officers; on the increased cost of subsistence, and on a slight increase in the membership.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that money is not spent unless it is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the inmates of the Home.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have a fixed way of buying the different items?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; they are all bought under contract.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Are these officers subsisted also? Have they rations?

Major HARRIS. The officers? No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The managers?

Major HARRIS. No; they are given a salary, and pay their own subsistence. They are allowed forage for their horses, but they furnish the horses themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you ask \$10,000 at Danville.

Major HARRIS. That is due, in a general way, to the same causes—the increase of coal after the estimates were made. I think it might be reduced to \$8,000 in this case.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Could you not reduce it to \$6,000?

Major HARRIS. I do not think it would be safe. They might get along, however.

POST FUNDS, USE OF.

Mr. BURKETT. Why is it that you come in with these deficiencies and ask for them in advance in certain years, and in other years you take it out of the post fund and come in after it is spent?

Major HARRIS. We have deficiencies every year. Last year we had a larger deficiency than usual. This year I think they are smaller than usual. This particular one is for 1904.

Mr. BURKETT. I understand; but one year you take out of the post fund without coming to Congress for a deficiency.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That was done because the money available for that purpose had been exhausted, and there was no money they could use except the post fund.

Mr. BURKETT. Was not Congress in session, so that they could have come and laid the matter before Congress for that deficiency?

Major HARRIS. Yes, they could have, if they had made their estimate at the proper time; but it was in part negligence by the officers at the different branches, in that they did not advise us, so that the deficiencies could be provided, and it was made too late to ask relief from Congress.

Mr. BURKETT. Suppose you had not had that post fund out there; what would you have done? Was that an extraordinary occurrence in that one year?

Major HARRIS. In two cases only did that happen; at the Northwestern Branch and at the Western Branch.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you make any effort to live within the appropriation?

Major HARRIS. We make every possible effort, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why, then, do you have a deficiency?

Major HARRIS. It is due to the fact that the estimates have to be made a long time before the expenditures take place, and it is impossible to foresee what the cost of articles will be.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Then you can buy less of them. That is the way the business world manages its affairs. That is the way a man manages his own affairs.

Major HARRIS. We have to take care of these disabled soldiers.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The inmates of a Soldiers' Home, Colonel Livingston, are fluctuating in number. An increase of cold weather brings in a greater number.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is more a house of refuge than a home.

Mr. BROWNLOW. No; it is a home.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that when the weather becomes very cold more soldiers are driven into taking advantage of the Homes, and when the weather eases up they get out and undertake to make their own living away from the Homes.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes; a great many of them go out when the weather is suitable, and if they can get any work to do they will prefer to do that; but when the weather gets excessively cold, and they can not make their way outside, then they come into the Homes.

AID TO STATE AND TERRITORIAL HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we will pass to the item, "Aid to State and Territorial Homes for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors." You had \$950,000 this year, and you estimate now for a \$84,149.42 deficiency.

Major HARRIS. That is required to pay the pro rata allowed in aiding the State Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is fixed by law?

Major HARRIS. It is; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the ascertained amount, paying, as you are required to do, the amount fixed by law?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it is impossible to ascertain in advance always, and we have a deficiency every year under that item.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is that the ordinary and usual provision?

Mr. COURTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would ascertain by wire the amount on hand of these separate funds at the different Branch Homes, so as to give them to us to-morrow.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. As to all these items which we have gone over?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; we want to have the information so that we can know the amounts when we go into the House. We may be asked.

Major HARRIS. Very well, sir.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, MR. JAMES R. GARFIELD, AND MR. WILLIAM L. SOLEAU.

CLERICAL FORCE.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 70 of the bill before you you ask for a deficiency of \$49,840. I want to ask you, Mr. Secretary, if, in estimating for this deficiency, you take into consideration just the salaries of the force you now have employed in your office?

Secretary CORTELYOU. That includes the clerks detailed from Bureaus of the Department to my own office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not contemplate anything new in this deficiency estimate?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Not a thing.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You just take care of the salaries of the people now employed in your Department?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand you to say that it includes the salaries of the clerks transferred to your office?

Secretary CORTELYOU. The detailed clerks.

Mr. BURKETT. They are sent back to the Departments?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Not Departments; to the bureaus.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You simply take your present force and provide for their salaries up to July 1?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And if this deficiency appropriation is granted you do not contemplate employing additional clerks and paying them out of this sum?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I do not want any misunderstanding on that point. There are certain clerks detailed from bureaus to my immedi-

ate office. If those clerks are returned to the bureaus this appropriation would pay for the services in my office, because by their return to their bureaus would mean I could transfer other people and pay them up to July 1, but it represents the service now being done in the Department. It does not mean anything extra beyond that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You are familiar with the legislative bill which has just passed the House and which takes care of the permanent force?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We do not want to give you an appropriation for a deficiency that would give you a larger force than therein contained.

Secretary CORTELYOU. It does not.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. It simply maintains the present force?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And what you intend to do with the present force?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir; it does not contemplate going beyond the force that you have appropriated for next year.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Contingent expenses," and you ask for a deficiency of \$43,000?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I see, Mr. Secretary, that under the act of March 3, 1903, the Secretary of the Treasury transferred \$18,266 from the appropriation for "contingent expenses" of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, for the use of the bureaus transferred from that Department. You say that \$9,000 of the sum asked for contingent expenses are for the uses of the bureaus transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. Now, do we understand from that that it has cost \$9,000 more for those bureaus under your control than when under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Secretary CORTELYOU. The Treasury Department, I think, was unable to tell, even approximately, how much should come over to us, and they had a great deal of difficulty both in the transfer of employees and appropriation. They have found it very difficult to reach a dividing line, and after a great deal of conference they decided on giving us what they did. This amount is what we have actually found to be the facts in those bureaus as to the deficiency up to the first of next July. I do not think under the circumstances it is fair to draw comparisons between the conditions in the new Department and the supervision of them in the Treasury Department because of what I have just stated. I think the Treasury Department has asked for deficiencies in previous years for those bureaus.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In making this transfer they had no way of ascertaining the exact amount of contingent funds that has gone to these particular bureaus, or did they have any way of ascertaining what had gone to these particular bureaus?

Secretary CORTELYOU. The information we received was that it was very difficult to determine what number of people and what amount of money should come over to the new Department because of the transfer of these bureaus. They did not know a great deal about the details in the Treasury Department, as to what their necessities were on those lines; that is, how much should come to us and how much should remain over there.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you so apportion your contingent expenses as to know just what portion goes to each bureau of your Department?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We are doing that just as far as we can, absolutely.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much have you on hand of this \$18,266?

Secretary CORTELYOU. You mean of the entire contingent fund?

Mr. HEMENWAY. What amount of this \$18,266 that was transferred for these bureaus have you on hand yet to the credit of the bureaus that were transferred to your Department?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That money has all been expended.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is, the contingent fund for the bureaus that were transferred from the Treasury Department?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir; the entire amount has been expended already. There are some liabilities that have not yet been discharged, but, including the liabilities outstanding, the entire amount has been expended.

Secretary CORTELYOU. I want to say that we have not exceeded in any particular the contingent expenses of the bureaus transferred. They have gone along at the relative figures maintained in the Treasury Department. I think there is no doubt of that.

Mr. SOLEAU. The trouble is that in the transfer of the appropriation for contingent expenses from the Treasury Department there were four or five difficulties that we met with. The first and most important was that they could not tell in detail from their books how much had been spent for the bureaus transferred. The bill authorizing the Department said that the transfer of the contingent expenses should be made at the same ratio that disbursements were made for the bureaus for the years 1903 and 1902. The Treasury Department undertook to settle that matter, and did so to the best of its ability. The great trouble with the contingent fund that came over is that it is subdivided into a great many little heads. Some of them have open balances yet, and some of them have been exhausted.

The item for telegrams is exhausted. We have no way to pay for telegrams on account of the bureaus transferred, and that is the way this deficiency is arrived at. For example, in rent, contingent appropriation from the Treasury, we have the full six months left, but for telegrams unforeseen we have not been able to keep the monthly ratio. The business has been increasing all the time and I think, if I could get the details of appropriations from the Treasury, I could show you that the Treasury Department from year to year asked for deficiencies.

Mr. BURKETT. What you want, then, is a reappropriation of the funds?

Mr. SOLEAU. We would not say that exactly.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The books of the Treasury Department were not so kept that they could ascertain just what amount had gone to each of the bureaus in the way of contingent expenses before?

Mr. SOLEAU. All that I can say is we have found trouble in determining how much of the several items went to the bureaus transferred.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We are trying to ascertain whether or not you have been more extravagant in these bureaus under the new Department than under the Treasury Department.

Secretary CORTELYOU. That we can answer; no.

Mr. SOLEAU. Probably if you took the deficiencies of the Treasury

Department for the last year you might ascertain that fact; but you see, beyond splitting up the Department and carrying on these balances, we are not in a position to make the comparison. We know, according to the subitems, that that amount of money would be more than likely needed for this appropriation, and we make it a little more elastic, so that if we get short of funds for telegrams—this time we ask for \$9,000—we can use it in any of the subitems. The contingent fund that was transferred from the Treasury Department had about 25 subheads in it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Were these different bureaus provided for specifically, and did they turn over to you the whole of the amount of the contingent fund?

Mr. SOLEAU. They were not provided for specifically. The contingent appropriation was made for the Treasury Department.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Is not that true of the Census Office; did not they have a specific fund?

Mr. SOLEAU. The Census Office did not come from the Treasury Department.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How about the Coast Survey?

Mr. SOLEAU. They had their own appropriation for contingent expenses and it is not embraced in this amount, and all their telegrams and as far as their items of subheads will permit it, it must be paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You got the whole amount from the Coast Survey?

Mr. SOLEAU. Yes, sir, and that is disbursable under the Coast Survey disbursing officer, and that amount is not included in this estimate.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Where the Bureau had a contingent expense fund that whole fund was transferred to your Department when it came, but, as I understand, when these bureaus came from the Treasury Department they had no specific appropriation for contingent expenses?

Secretary CORTELYOU. That is right.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And there was a certain amount allowed by the Treasury Department and transferred with these bureaus?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They had no definite way of ascertaining just how much each of those bureaus had expended?

Secretary CORTELYOU. That is right.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And they estimated it at \$18,266?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In order to supply the contingent fund for these bureaus you ask for \$9,000 additional?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do you arrive at the \$9,000?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. Chairman, the current expenses for the year for those bureaus that were transferred from the Treasury Department to our Department does not form a satisfactory basis upon which to estimate the expenses that will be incurred during the first year after the transfer, because there are so many extraordinary expenses that they have incurred. Take such items, for instance, as window shades and awnings, and shelving and all items that are in the nature of fixtures. Those all remained in the Treasury.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the result of moving from one place to another?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir; that expense is a very large item and we had to meet that out of this appropriation. Very little expense is incurred annually for such items after they are provided, and they last for many years, but when you have to make a transfer you have to replace them and put them in new, and consequently we have a very great increase in the expenses of those bureaus, and that is the reason that we have to have an additional fund.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This amount places the contingent expenses on the proper basis and will enable you to reduce the amount after the extraordinary expenses are taken care of?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. After these expenses are met they ought to be approximately the same as they were in the Treasury Department, and we ought not to exceed any item that the Treasury Department has decided is the proper amount; but you see these extraordinary expenses make it necessary. However, I do not think that those bureaus were properly equipped when they were transferred. I think that for some little time prior to the transfer, at any rate from the time this law was passed, that those bureaus had very hard work getting supplies—in fact, I am sure of it—and the result is they came over with unusual needs.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Please tell us how many bureaus were transferred from the Treasury Department, specifying them by name and number, so that we can understand exactly what you are asking for.

Secretary CORTELYOU. The bureaus transferred from the Treasury Department were the Light-House Board, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Immigration Service, the Navigation Service, the Alaskan Fur-Seal Fisheries, the National Bureau of Standards, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is there no way of finding out from the Treasury Department what they annually gave the bureaus transferred to your Department? The committee could see at once then whether or not you were outside of a just and fair appropriation.

Secretary CORTELYOU. I think the Treasury Department would give us a statement that showed the variation from year to year, and it would also be shown that they have asked for deficiencies.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do I understand that Congress has appropriated in lump sum for these bureaus?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I would like to say that I have made a computation and I find that the proportion of the contingent fund that was transferred from the Treasury Department to our Department, excluding rent, amounted to only 8.1 per cent.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Of their contingent fund?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir; of the entire fund for the long list of bureaus that came over. I would like to call attention to the fact that no transfer whatever was made from the appropriation for fuel to our Department, and we have taken some of their bureaus, and we have to pay for the heating of their offices out of our general contingent fund. Furthermore, no transfer was made for horses and wagons. We have to pay the expenses of the delivery wagons out of our own contingent fund, and some of the transfers seem to me to be extraordi-

narily small as compared with the total that the Treasury Department had. Take, for instance, the item of ice. They had an appropriation of \$2,500 for the last fiscal year. They transferred to us \$90, or 3.6 per cent.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What proportion of the Treasury Department was transferred to your Department?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have not figured that out. Do you mean on the basis of clerks?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir; because on the question of ice and so on it depends on the number of people in the Department.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I would like to speak about another item, because it is one where we are obliged to incur considerable expense. That is in the appropriation for files and file cases. They had an appropriation of \$4,000. They transferred to us an appropriation of \$182, or 4.5 per cent.

As a matter of fact, the large part of the filing facilities, the facilities for storing documents and files, remained in the Treasury, because they were fixed in closets and were built in the rooms in such a manner that it would have been impracticable to have moved them. It would have been poor economy to have attempted to move them, and we were obliged to leave many of the cases there. Now we have to supply the file cases and shelving, and in order to do that we have \$182 from the Treasury Department, which, of course, is, on the face of it, inadequate.

Mr. SOLEAU. Then another item is numbering and adding machines. They transferred over \$500 and we have not touched it at all. We can not use it for any other purpose.

Secretary CORTELYOU. This, of course, is not a reflection on the Treasury Department, but it simply emphasizes the difficulties they experienced in transferring to us and the situation we have been in as a result of the difficulties they experienced. It is pretty difficult for an old established Department to make transfers of this character, and that is the situation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. As to this item of \$43,000, we would be pleased to have you state the necessity for this additional sum. In the first place, how much of the lump-sum appropriation "Contingent expenses" have you on hand?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We have practically nothing—\$480.99.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Taking the estimate for this \$43,000, how do you arrive at that amount?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We tried to explain that quite fully in the statement submitted to the committee under the head of "Condition of the contingent fund."

Condition of the contingent fund.

Amount appropriated for contingent expenses, 1903 and 1904.....	\$50,000.00
Total expenditures to June 30, 1903	6,140.07
Balance carried to fiscal year 1904	43,859.93
Amount transferred from appropriation for contingent expenses, Treasury Department, 1904, for Bureaus transferred	18,266.00
Total amount available July 1, 1903	62,125.93

EXPENDITURES.

July.....	\$3, 273. 86	
August.....	9, 020. 38	
September.....	3, 444. 21	
	<hr/>	\$15, 738. 45
October.....	6, 380. 53	
November.....	4, 581. 61	
December (15th).....	8, 947. 62	
	<hr/>	19, 909. 76
Total expenditures to December 16, 1903, contingent expenses for bureaus transferred from Treasury, 1904.....	9, 624. 01	
	<hr/>	\$45, 272. 22
Balance available December 16, 1903.....		<hr/> 16, 853. 71 <hr/>
As follows:		
Contingent expenses, 1903 and 1904.....	\$8, 211. 72	
Contingent expenses for bureaus transferred, 1904.....	2, 060. 26	
Contingent expenses, rent for bureaus transferred, 1904..	6, 581. 73	
	<hr/>	16, 853. 71
Outstanding liabilities, contingent expenses, on December 16, 1903.....		<hr/> 16, 372. 72 <hr/>
Net surplus on December 16, 1903.....		480. 99

Mr. HEMENWAY. Taking your expenditures for six months as a basis, you figure out it will cost you \$43,000 for contingent expenses up to June 30, 1904?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir. Out of that the \$16,372.72 is for outstanding liabilities.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In other words, the \$43,000, if allowed—you already have obligations amounting to \$16,372.72 that will have to be paid from this appropriation?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then the contingent expenses from now to the end of the year you figure at \$18,000 outside of the bureaus?

Mr. SOLEAU. I do not know that I understand that question.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. You have outstanding liabilities that amount to \$16,000, which you have explained, which leaves \$18,000 for contingent expenses from now until the end of the year?

Mr. SOLEAU. Provided the \$16,000 is paid.

Secretary CORTELYOU. We now have \$400, but we have outstanding liabilities of \$16,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In other words, \$16,000 was used largely to furnish the Bureau?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir; for the new Department.

Mr. BURKETT. I notice that you spent \$16,000 the first three months. As you have gone along have you apportioned the appropriation for the quarters? Why is the \$16,000 outstanding?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Bills not submitted; coal, for instance.

Mr. BURKETT. You did not apportion it among the quarters of the year?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Oh, no; we could not do that.

Mr. BURKETT. I thought the contingent expenses were running about \$16,000 a quarter.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Our expenses prior to July 1 were small. The Department was organized—that is, the organization of the Department was completed on July 1. The bureaus were then assembled and from that date, of course, the expenses were very much heavier.

The expenditures of the Department from the beginning up to July 1 have been submitted to Congress in detail and published as a Congressional document.

Secretary CORTELYOU. I do not want to have it understood that the \$16,372.72 is included in the \$43,000. The \$43,000 is needed over and above everything stated in this memorandum.

Mr. BURKETT. You want the \$43,000 for the contingent fund?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I would like to say, in order that it may not be misunderstood, that this estimate includes rentals. In the estimates that we submitted to your committee we separate the rentals.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is a lump sum following the first appropriation, and as the question of carriage hire has become very prominent, I would like to ask as to how many carriages have you in your Department?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I shall be glad to furnish you a statement showing just what we have. I ought to say that the entire matter of horses and carriages and wagons was taken up at the very beginning of the organization of the Department. I called for a statement about it and have information from time to time regarding it, and I shall be glad to submit a statement showing just what we have.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When will you submit that statement?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Right away.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I can state exactly now. The Department has altogether at present 12 horses. The Department stables, 10 vehicles. Of these vehicles three are what could properly be termed carriages for the use of the Secretary's office, that is, for the Department in general. Three carriages came over from the Bureau of the Census Office.

Mr. BURKETT. Besides these three?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir; besides those three from the Bureau of the Census, and one of those carriages is still in use. One, what is generally known as an opera bus, is being used as a delivery wagon, or rather a paymaster's wagon, for the payment of the salaries in the bureaus scattered all over the city.

It is a matter that presents some little difficulties, and it is necessary to have some kind of a vehicle to carry the money around, and finding the opera bus at the stables, and having no other use for official purpose, we converted it into a paymaster's wagon and use it for that purpose. In addition to that there are four delivery wagons or express wagons, and that comprises the entire outfit of the Department in the way of carriages.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Starting with the Secretary's office, what have you?

Secretary CORTELYOU. The statement I will submit will give you the exact information. The Secretary has one carriage, and only one carriage. (See p. —.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In your statement separate the carriages used for personal purposes from the carriages and wagons used for commercial purposes.

Secretary CORTELYOU. They are all used for official purposes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would like to have you tell the committee the number of bureaus that you have in your building, the Willard Building.

Secretary CORTELYOU. The Secretary's office and the several divisions of that office, the Assistant Secretary, the chief clerk, the disbursing clerk, who is also appointment clerk at present, the skeleton of several divisions, files, supplies, mail, printing, office of the acting solicitor, Bureau of Corporations, Bureau of Immigration, some rooms reserved for the director of the Bureau of Standards, and the library.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where is the Bureau of Manufactures?

Secretary CORTELYOU. That has not been organized.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have given us a list of the bureaus in the Willard Building?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you know the number of people you have employed in that building?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I think we have about 150 employees now.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you know how much floor space you have in that building?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We will have to give you a statement as to that.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Will you go on and state where the other bureaus of your Department are located?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I have stated that very fully in my report, which appears on page 46 of the estimates.

Rooms rented by Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. (Estimate for 1905 on page 8.)

Location of building.	For what purpose used.	Annual rental.
Willard Building, 513-515 Fourteenth street NW.	Main building of Department	\$11,830. 00
Emery Building, northwest corner of First and B streets NW.	Bureau of the Census	26,600. 00
National Safe Deposit building, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street (in part).	Bureau of Labor	6,750. 00
Builders' Exchange building, 719-721 Thirteenth street NW. (in part).	Light-House Board, Steamboat-Inspection Service, Bureau of Navigation.	7,800. 00
Adams Building, 1333-1335 F street NW. (in part).	Bureau of Statistics	4,539. 84
235 New Jersey avenue SE	Bureau of Standards (laboratory)	840. 00
1187-1189 Seventeenth street NW	Stables	1,200. 00
Total		59,359. 84

Mr. HEMENWAY. I wish you would furnish that information by to-morrow. We are anxious to know where your force is and to ascertain the floor space in your new building, how much space you have for each man in the building and so on, giving all that information?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Of course, you understand that in the Bureau of Corporations we have to allow some room for growth.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand that. You will have more people in that office later on than now?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We are increasing all the time, as fast as we get the means.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would like to know what floor space you have, what bureaus you have in your main building, where the other people are located, etc.

Secretary CORTELYOU. Very well, we will furnish the information. (See p. —.)

Mr. HEMENWAY. For "Salaries and expense special agents," on page 72 of the bill—

Mr. SOLEAU. If you will return to "Contingent expenses" one moment, I would like to make a statement. Rent for stable from July 15, 1903, is introduced as new matter in this estimate for a deficiency. The law was construed to mean that the exchange and care of horses and vehicles would cover the rent of a stable. The Secretary was paying out large sums for boarding horses and he found that he could board them cheaper by having his own stable, a good deal cheaper, and he made a contract for the rental of a stable, and when the question of paying came up, why, there was the act of 1877 which prohibited it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We are all familiar with that act.

Secretary CORTELYOU. This is simply an effort to economize. The horses and vehicles were at different stables and I thought that the cost was too much.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What rent do you pay for the stable?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Twelve hundred dollars a year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You can pay that rent and provide for the horses and wagons cheaper than you can have them kept at one of the stables?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir; very much cheaper, and there is room for more horses and wagons if we may need them.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We will now take up the item "Salaries and expenses, special agents." You want a deficiency of \$30,000. You had \$60,000 which was available to pay your expenses of 1903, also your expenses for 1904. Now, please explain to us the necessity for this deficiency.

Mr. GARFIELD. There have been expenditures of the appropriation of \$60,000 up to January 1, 1904, to an amount that left a balance of \$39,835.98, available from the 1st of January, 1904, to the 1st of July. Of that amount \$26,950 has been provided for by the existing salaries, so there was available \$12,598 for the employment of further agents and clerks for the Bureau and the payment of traveling expenses between now and the 1st of July.

The work of the Bureau has reached the point where it can very rapidly expand, and unless this deficiency is allowed—or, rather, it is not in the light of a deficiency, as there have been no obligations incurred, but it is a request for that amount to enable the Bureau to do the work that is now ready for its clerks to do. I have made the estimate on the basis of the employment of from 20 to 30 new men between now and the 1st of July. If these men are not appointed it simply means that I can not extend the work of the Bureau along the lines that Congress evidently intended it should be extended.

I have now reached the point of going into the field and various States and getting information regarding the corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The work so far has been that of bringing together all the information that was here in Washington and that could be obtained from the records of the different States, either through the laws or the returns made to the different States, and the force of special agents and clerks so far engaged have been employed wholly upon that work, and I find the amount of work which can now be done, and which is of more value to Congress in furnishing information regarding this subject can be entered upon as soon as I am given the force that will be necessary to secure it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I want to call your attention to the provision in the legislative bill, which is the annual bill which covers your force. They allow in one item \$44,700 and in the other item \$15,300, which is exactly \$60,000. So you can see that in making appropriations upon this deficiency bill, if the additional force was allowed, after you have expended the \$12,598, it would result in putting those clerks in the bill only to July 1 and then cutting them out.

Mr. GARFIELD. I think not, for this reason: The \$60,000 which has been available during the past year has been used for the employment of men as special agents, but they have been compelled to do, because there was no other appropriation, all the clerical work inside as well as the outside work, and therefore, under the appropriation for the next fiscal year if it stands as the House has now passed the bill, there will be \$60,000 and a further \$60,000 for clerical force inside.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then the additional appropriation for clerks would give you men to take the places or perform the duties that these men are now performing and you could send them to the field?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir. Even with the appropriation of \$120,000 now carried by the bill, which has passed the House, if you give me the \$30,000 under this bill, there will be no increase of force that will not be provided for under the legislative bill. I should certainly make that absolutely true, because, if you gave me this appropriation, we would not employ anybody who could not be carried on the rolls after the 1st of July.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is taking into consideration the legislative bill as it passed the House?

Mr. GARFIELD. That estimate was made before the legislative bill passed the House. The estimate I had in mind was a very much larger sum, that involved the idea of increasing very much after the 1st of July.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This estimate was made when you expected a larger force after the 1st of July?

Mr. GARFIELD. This estimate does not take into consideration the increase after the 1st of July; that is just the increase I need now. I had no reference to what would come after the 1st of July.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. You think the appropriation provided in the regular bill will be sufficient to carry the men now employed under this item as well as your regular force?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I understand that if the \$49,840, the first item, were allowed, that you could then take that sum and relieve the clerks on detail. Did that include the agents that are now doing clerical work?

Secretary CORTELYOU. It would relieve nine clerks from the Bureau of Corporations.

Mr. GARFIELD. I have included in that estimate the return of the nine men. In making my request I have taken that into consideration.

Mr. BURKETT. As I understand, you have \$39,000 of the \$60,000 on hand?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. And the present force which you have, which of course is practically contracted for, will exhaust \$26,000 of it?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir; \$26,950.

Mr. BURKETT. Which would leave you available and not really contracted for \$12,000?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. So if nothing is appropriated you will go on on the same scale as you have?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. And you will still have \$12,000 leeway?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, if you got this additional amount you would have clerks enough to attend to this much more investigation on the outside?

Mr. GARFIELD. I would have if that deficiency were allowed.

Mr. BURKETT. If this deficiency was allowed so as to create the number of special agents, you have clerks enough in the Department to still take care of this much extra work in the field?

Mr. GARFIELD. I would have with those now employed and with the 9 I would get from the Secretary's office.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, the idea is to withdraw some from the field and put others out?

Mr. GARFIELD. At the present time I have none in the field, because the appropriation has not been sufficient to send them out. It would be idle to send men in the field and not have men at home to work up the investigations.

Mr. BURKETT. You have none in the field now. What are they doing?

Mr. GARFIELD. Making the investigations which they can make from the various laws of the States through the returns of the different States regarding corporations, and so on—investigations that we can make purely from the shelves of the library. There is a good deal of the information that can be obtained without sending out agents, and I have been obliged to confine myself to that, with one exception. I have had one man in the field, but he is now back.

Mr. BURKETT. You would have \$12,000 to send men into the field between now and the 1st of July?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir. I will say that perhaps half of that amount would be taken up by the appointment of other men—clerks and stenographers and others required in working up the material already had. The figures that I gave you were of January 1.

Mr. BURKETT. Would that \$60,000 appropriation be made the same sort of appropriation as this is?

Mr. GARFIELD. Yes, sir; simply a duplication of the appropriation.

Mr. BURKETT. Then it is utilized for stenographers?

Mr. GARFIELD. It is. It is the only appropriation available. Either you have to employ your special agents and put them to any work you had, or else stop and do nothing; and in regard to the detail of the nine clerks to the Secretary's office, the Secretary's office was necessary before the Bureau of Corporations. Without the Secretary's office no Bureau of Corporation could be carried on, and therefore the men were sent to the Secretary's office in order to enable him to organize. All the work is fundamental work.

Mr. BURKETT. There is no particular use in appropriating under this item any more than anywhere else if you can take it and use it for clerk hire. You take the appropriation for special agents and you use it for clerk hire.

Secretary CORTELYOU. Otherwise we would not have sufficient funds to run the Department.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. You are asking for \$4,820 for the Bureau of Immigration. What have you to say in regard to that item?

Secretary CORTELYOU. We have submitted a letter from the Commissioner-General explaining that quite fully. That letter has been sent to your committee. I can read it.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I do not think that it is necessary for you to read it.

Secretary CORTELYOU. The work in the Bureau of Immigration has been very greatly increased by the addition of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. They are now working overtime. A great many clerks are working much overtime to keep up with the work in the Bureau of Immigration. Of course, as you know, the immigration has increased, and that, in connection with the addition of the work of the Chinese-exclusion laws, has gotten quite beyond the clerical force that is provided.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Then this deficiency simply grows out of increase of business?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir; that can be easily explained to you.

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What have you to say as to the next item, appropriating \$100,000 "for sundries, additions, repairs, and alterations to the Government property at Ellis Island?"

Mr. SOLEAU. The act of July 1, 1902, appropriated a large sum of money, \$98,000, to carry on the work of extending the buildings, making alterations, and erecting new buildings at Ellis Island to take care of the immigrants as they are landed, for inspection, and to discharge them to go wherever they pleased.

Under the act of March 3, 1903, you made an appropriation of \$100,000 for the same purpose, including repairs. That money has been expended, and there is constantly need of repairs from time to time. The island is right in the harbor of New York, and the weather there is very severe on it, and the Commissioner-General estimates that this amount of money will be required for repairs. This appropriation is indefinite, as you will see, and it will meet his needs for sometime to come in that direction, and it is to be paid from the per capita fund tax collected from immigrants coming in.

That fund now contains about \$1,900,000, and unless the appropriation can be made the work of repairs will have to cease and the property will have to go to ruin. At the present time there are held in the disbursing officer's office \$12,000 worth of repair bills unpaid for the want of an appropriation. Last fall the Commissioner of Immigration found himself in this position: The heating apparatus went to pieces and he had no money to repair it, and it had to be fixed. The immigrants could not be kept there.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. The whole of the fund appropriated has been expended?

Mr. SOLEAU. Yes, sir. The items for repairs have been exhausted, but there are some little subitems which have not been exhausted.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What are the authorizations you have now for repairs to buildings down there?

Mr. SOLEAU. I can not give you the details now, but we can send them to you.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Very well.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Were they authorized by the Treasury Department before the Immigration Bureau was transferred to your Department?

Mr. SOLEAU. Not necessarily so.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Expenses of regulating immigration: For the salary of Immigrant Inspector W. H. Wilkinson, for services rendered in the Bureau of Immigration during the period January 1 to July 22, 1903, while detailed from his official station at Alexandria, Va., \$1,015, chargeable to the permanent appropriation, 'Expenses of regulating immigration.'"

Secretary CORTELYOU. That item is very fully explained in my letter which follows the item.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have nothing in addition to say?

Secretary CORTELYOU. No, sir; that is very fully stated.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, ENFORCEMENT OF.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act." I see you have a deficiency there of \$25,000.

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the amount wanted?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir; nearly all of that is for 1903. Those are expenses incurred in the deportation of Chinese.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How have those expenditures been taken care of?

Secretary CORTELYOU. The bills are outstanding, the salaries unpaid. They are compensations to marshals and various other details connected with the deportation of Chinese under the law.

Mr. HEMENWAY. They are fees allowed under law?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is no employment of anyone not authorized by law?

Secretary CORTELYOU. No, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That amount mostly goes to marshals. Do they pay rewards for locating the Chinese?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I think they have to some of the Chinese inspectors.

Mr. HEMENWAY. These are all ascertained amounts under the law?

Secretary CORTELYOU. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is all, unless there is something that you desire to submit to the committee?

Secretary CORTELYOU. I would like to put in my statement this copy of a communication that I sent to Mr. Gillett, which has a little bearing on the overtime work, etc., of the Department.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Very well.

The statement submitted by Secretary Cortelyou follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 11, 1904.

DEAR SIR: With further reference to your letter of the 4th instant, regarding the number of hours for which the clerks of this Department are daily employed, I beg to inform you that it is shown by the records of the Department that the thirty-six

officials and employees of the Secretary's Office occupying positions above the grade of messenger worked overtime during December, 1903, to the extent of 1,896 hours, or, in other words, the average daily service of these officials and employees for that month amounted to eight and one-half hours, not including the half-hour intermission for luncheon. In many instances clerks have worked at the Department as late as midnight in order to keep up with current business.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. ORIN J. FIELD, CHIEF CLERK, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. JOHN J. GLOVER, CHIEF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, AND MR. KENNARD.

FURNITURE.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The first item is, on page 76, "Contingent expenses: For furniture and repairs, \$2,000." You had \$1,000 in the current appropriation, and you had \$2,000 deficiency in 1903, and \$3,000 in 1902. Our understanding was that these two large deficiencies would bring up your furniture and repairs to a point where you would not create a deficiency again.

Mr. FIELD. Last year the Department rented one additional building, which it was necessary to furnish from the appropriation for this fiscal year, and the appropriation is already exhausted.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What building is that?

Mr. FIELD. 1439 K street, the building to the west of the main building.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much did you expend in furnishing that building?

Mr. FIELD. I can not say how much went into that building. There were seven or eight offices which we had to furnish with desks, book-cases, chairs, and typewriters.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Has your force increased to that extent? Could not you remove the desks of the force that was doing this work into the new building?

Mr. FIELD. Last year there were two new officials added to the Department, with their corresponding clerks, and it was necessary to buy more furniture for the rooms. Previously, the regular appropriation for furniture has only been \$750 for several years and there has never been enough to see the Department through.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We gave you a deficiency in 1903 of \$2,000 and then again in 1902, \$3,000, \$5,000 in addition to the annual appropriations.

Mr. FIELD. Which goes to show that the amount necessary to carry the Department through was \$3,750 in 1902 and \$2,750 the next year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But the question is who is to determine what is necessary, whether Congress or the Department shall determine. We try to determine it ourselves, but if you can spend all the money you desire in the way of deficiency, why, we are wasting our time. We would be pleased to have an itemized statement of the expenditures you have had for 1904.

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; I will have it furnished, an itemized statement as to that \$1,000 appropriation. (See p. 148.)

Mr. HEMENWAY. Have you it there?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And we should also like to know how much of the appropriation went into this new building that was rented and how much in the other building. Can you tell us how you arrive at this item of \$2,000 deficiency?

Mr. FIELD. All the appropriation of \$1,000 is already exhausted.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, exhausted in about five or six months.

Mr. FIELD. The amounts expended during the last years have ranged from \$2,700 to \$3,700, and it is not seen how the Department can do with less this year than it has had in former years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You got along many years with \$750 without a deficiency. In 1901 you got along with \$750 and you only had a deficiency of \$250.

Mr. FIELD. In 1901 there was a deficiency of \$577.

Mr. HEMENWAY. No; there was an appropriation of \$750, and then there was a deficiency of \$250, which gave you altogether \$1,000. Then, in 1902, we gave you a large deficiency of \$3,000, and again, in 1903, we gave you a deficiency of \$2,000, but we did not intend by giving you those large deficiencies that you should establish the practice of spending \$3,500 a year on furniture.

Mr. FIELD. Of course, I can only say that it has been spent for necessary furniture and repairs, and that the amount expended and the amount asked for are no more than what are absolutely necessary to see the Department through.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In that old building you do not want to buy expensive things, to be thrown away when you go into a new building.

Mr. FIELD. The Attorney-General himself bought a desk and paid for it out of his own personal funds, because the Department thought it was not able to buy such a desk as he wanted.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Simply taking the figures of the past two years you have spent \$3,750 one year and \$2,750 the other year, and now your \$1,000 has been expended and you want \$2,000 on the same basis?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir. It has become necessary this year to spend a great deal of money in the purchase of file cases and file boxes for the Department. The files had gotten into a very congested and bad way and it has been necessary to spend several hundred dollars for files to straighten the files out in any kind of shape.

STATIONERY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is for stationery, \$366.26. That is for 1903. You find that you have bills out for the year of 1903 amounting to \$366.26 more than you have money?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir. That is for unpaid bills for the last fiscal year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much balance have you of the \$3,000 appropriated for the current year?

Mr. FIELD. That \$3,000 is exhausted. We have a request in for \$500 in this bill.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why the increase, you only estimated for \$3,350 for 1904?

Mr. FIELD. The appropriation was \$3,000. That is already exhausted, and we have five months to go yet this year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You are not buying the stationery faster than you have use for it?

Mr. FIELD. No; except perhaps we contract for typewriting paper and envelopes. They are bought at the first of the year for the whole year, but other supplies are bought from quarter to quarter.

RENT OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In the next item you ask for \$2,400. What is that for?

Mr. FIELD. That is to cover the rent of the building, 1439 K street, which was rented last May.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And this is the amount which you have contracted to pay for the rent?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW CITIZENSHIP COURT.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court." What have you in regard to that item?

Mr. GLOVER. Congress made an appropriation last year for some salaries for one year and then it was made applicable to the expenses for part of the last fiscal year, so that it will not hold out. The salaries of clerks to judges and other miscellaneous expenses have not been sufficiently provided for.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What are the miscellaneous expenses?

Mr. KENNARD. Traveling expenses and assistance, stenographic reporting, etc. It was put in the Indian bill on a motion which did not originate with us, and we are not responsible for the estimate. The act provides that certain expenses shall be paid, and in paying them we find that there is not enough money to do so. The appropriation is made to run for more than a fiscal year. It was made immediately available by an act of March 3, which makes four months in addition to the fiscal year for which the appropriation act was made.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This was put in without any suggestion from the Department of Justice?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you know whether this court should be continued?

Mr. KENNARD. It has been continued already until next December; you mean further than that?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KENNARD. That, of course, will come up under the sundry civil bill, if it comes up at all; and if you want to be advised as to the continuation of the court we can prepare a statement.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Prepare a little statement why this court should be continued?

Mr. GLOVER. Is that information desired for the sundry civil bill rather than this bill?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir; also ascertain whether or not this is a permanent appropriation.

Mr. KENNARD. It expires next June. That has been so decided by the Treasury Department. That is this appropriation, but not the one for salaries. That is carried on the books of the Treasury clean up to the close of the present period authorized, to next December.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Is that court ending in December permanent?

Mr. GLOVER. The money will be available up to December.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Supposing we do not in the sundry civil or any other place appropriate for their salaries after July first next?

Mr. GLOVER. Their salaries will be paid from July to December 31, but not these items.

Mr. BURKETT. When does this court expire?

Mr. GLOVER. Next December.

Mr. BURKETT. With no other legislation it expires next December?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 78 there appears the item, "Defending suits in claims against the United States." Please explain that item.

Mr. KENNARD. This is for 1903 and represents the actual amount of outstanding claims. I have a list of the items if you would like to have it. This amount of money is due under that appropriation for services rendered and expenses incurred.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Due to whom?

Mr. KENNARD. Various people.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Outside the Department?

Mr. KENNARD. They are all employees of the Department under that appropriation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You have been employing attorneys on the outside, is that where this deficiency occurs?

Mr. KENNARD. I will refer to the list. These are the exact items. You know the employees under this appropriation are paid expenses.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who do you mean by employees, the attorneys?

Mr. KENNARD. The entire Bureau is sustained by an appropriation of \$55,000.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You do not employ ordinary clerks before the courts, you employ attorneys before the courts?

Mr. KENNARD. Attorneys and clerks.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you send clerks out to the courts?

Mr. KENNARD. We ordinarily employ attorneys.

Mr. GLOVER. This appropriation is employed in getting and collecting evidence to defeat claims. Of course the investigations have to be made all over the country.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand that thoroughly now, but are these attorneys or clerks?

Mr. KENNARD. I have the names of the employees, but I have not the titles.

Mr. FIELD. I can say, from my experience as appointment clerk, that they were attorneys.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And, under the law, their expenses are to be paid?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. You have one assistant attorney-general for the defense of actions against the United States?

Mr. FIELD. We have one assistant attorney-general who has charge of the cases before the Court of Claims.

Mr. BURKETT. Then he has about ten assistants?

Mr. FIELD. Probably twenty assistants altogether.

Mr. BURKETT. And those are the men that these expenses are for?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; for their traveling expenses and some of the expenses are for stenographic services in securing testimony.

Mr. BURKETT. You have \$50,000 in the regular appropriation and their expenses will overrun that amount?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The amount given has been ascertained in the regular way, as I understand it?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

CLERKS, FEES OF.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 80, the first item is "For fees of clerks, United States courts, for the fiscal year of 1903, \$3,000?"

Mr. GLOVER. We have simply not spent that much money, but there are claims against the Department for that much money. That has probably arisen largely out of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in what is known as the Finell case, which allows the clerk \$5 a day every day he enters up a court order drawn up at some other place. That was in a case like this. The judge was usually at Louisville, Ky., and this clerk was at Covington, Ky. The judge would send up a little order of some kind to be entered by the clerk. The Supreme Court said that for that day he was entitled to \$5 even though the cost was only about 15 cents. It will amount to a very large sum and it is liable to create a deficiency this year on that account.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The clerk gets the per diem and also his fees?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; he gets his per diem and the fee for entering the order.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Can not you set aside such a decision?

Mr. GLOVER. That decision was made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you have prepared in the Department of Justice an item to be inserted in this bill which will correct that evil, providing that hereafter the per diem shall not be allowed?

Mr. GLOVER. I would be very willing to draw up that amendment.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And have it here to-morrow. I want to call your attention to Document No. 275, in which there is a judgment rendered in the Court of Claims in favor of John R. Young for \$5,624 for fees.

Mr. GLOVER. Is that the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GLOVER. I imagine I know what that is; a claim which was not allowed by the Comptroller, after considering a letter which I prepared for the Attorney-General. There were two or three amendments of the statute as to the emolument account for clerks, and I had an amendment put on two or three years ago requiring clerks to account for fees in naturalization proceedings and another provision in the same bill as to the amounts received from attorneys on demand to practice and the accounting of such moneys. It also provided that not more than \$1 should be charged to attorney upon his demand to practice before the court.

Now, it turns out that several clerks had accounted for those two kinds of fees in their emolument returns, and at the last session of Congress a bill was passed for the relief of those clerks; some had not and some had to relieve such of the clerks of the circuit and district courts as had accounted for those fees. Then Mr. Young claimed that his court was within the meaning of that provision, "circuit and district court," a position that I do not think tenable and which the Comptroller did not think was tenable, but apparently the Court of Claims has found that it was tenable. It is certainly not a circuit or district court, in the ordinary sense of the word, any more than a Territorial court is a circuit or district court. It has jurisdiction of cases that come within the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and it also has jurisdiction of cases that come within the jurisdiction of the district court, but, while like a Territorial court, it is a court of its own kind, with statutory provisions of United States cases and some cases that come within the Supreme Court. I suppose that is what that item means. He is trying to get a relief bill through.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will you kindly have the proper officer, whoever he is, write us a letter explaining this item?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do so.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do I understand that this is not a matter that will continue?

Mr. GLOVER. My understanding of the case is that it is for fees earned and accounted for and turned into the Treasury, and this is the means of getting the fees out of the Treasury.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And please also advise us as to whether or not this is to go on.

Mr. GLOVER. It will not go on, as far as that is concerned.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I would be glad to have you look into that matter and advise us by the day after to-morrow.

JURORS, FEES OF.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is, "For fees of jurors, \$50,000."

Mr. GLOVER. The compensation of the jurors has been increased \$1 a day; instead of \$2 you now give them \$3 a day.

Mr. KENNARD. They are also constantly increasing the number of places, and so it is more money for jurors and little less money for witnesses.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You are reasonably certain that it will require \$50,000?

Mr. GLOVER. I am not certain, but we have to ask for a little more than absolutely used, because money has to be advanced to the United States marshals and we can not advance it, so that some will not be turned back into the Treasury after the first of July. No man can tell how long court will be in session, and the same applies to the fees of witnesses.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much have you on hand of the \$900,000 appropriated?

Mr. KENNARD. For the current year?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KENNARD. We have \$325,357, and the advances have been made in part for the third quarter of the fiscal year. We will undoubtedly need all the money. We had \$950,000 for the preceding fiscal year,

and we were in dire straits in the month of June, and were compelled to send out circulars calling back the balances from one district in order to send the money to another district, although in the end we had repayments sufficient to make an amount of \$30,000 or \$40,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think you will need the \$50,000?

Mr. KENNARD. We will need it, although the Government will not spend it.

Mr. GLOVER. It is very important to have the witnesses and jurors paid off at once and obviate the hanging around of claimants to the detriment of the Government, because then they discount their claims for what they can get.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When the Government can not pay promptly they go out and discount their claims for fees?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

RENT OF COURT ROOMS.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 81 of the bill there appears the item, "For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers for the fiscal year 1903, \$2,500."

Mr. KENNARD. I made that estimate up carefully. It is no more than sufficient to pay the accounts pending settlement in the office of the Auditor and our Department for rent of court rooms.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Can you give us, without much trouble, at what places and what amounts the Government pays rent?

Mr. GLOVER. We made such a statement.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It probably went to the Senate.

Mr. FIELD. It was furnished to the Senate in answer to a resolution.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Copy that portion of the statement and send it down to us.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; we will give it to you. (See page 150.)

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is, "For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General for the United States courts and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, for fiscal years, as follows: For the fiscal year 1904, \$60,000."

Mr. GLOVER. That amount will probably all be needed. The miscellaneous expenses of the courts are increasing, despite the best efforts we can make.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much have you on hand at this time of the appropriation for that item?

Mr. KENNARD. Of the appropriation for the current year, "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts," we have \$82,419, advances for the March quarter having been partly made to marshals.

Mr. GLOVER. That is a very comprehensive appropriation. The expenses of the commission for the taking of the ground which you are getting for Congress was paid out of that item.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Are you sure that those expenses were paid out of this item? I thought they were paid out of the appropriation.

Mr. GLOVER. I think out of this item. That question has been before the Comptroller.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What did those expenses amount to?

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know. One of the commissioners was in to see me to-day, but I do not know the amount.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We acquired title to this property?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; by condemnation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The proceedings have all ended?

Mr. GLOVER. I think the judgment has been entered and the money paid.

Mr. KENNARD. We have to pay some unusual expenses from this appropriation for legal services rendered by attorneys who are not citizens of the United States.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; outside of the United States, who could not take the allegiance and who could not be paid out of the appropriation for legal services.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And you pay them out of this fund?

Mr. GLOVER. I am considering the question and would like your advice on it. The law requires every special assistant attorney receiving an appointment to take the oath of allegiance, among other things, and of course foreign counsel will not take that oath, and I think it might be well to provide in one of these appropriations, perhaps, that it should be applicable to the payment of foreign counsel who are regularly appointed as assistant attorneys without their taking the oath of allegiance. Of course, they can not do that, and we can not require them to do so and to renounce allegiance to their foreign country.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you want to employ foreign counsel?

Mr. GLOVER. They are counsel outside of the United States and subject to some other country. We have counsel over in the Philippines.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That is one of our colonies.

Mr. GLOVER. Then we employed counsel at London in one case and in Canada in the famous Green-Gaynor case.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In conducting condemnation proceedings, such as the one here in Washington, the fees of jurors are fixed by law?

Mr. GLOVER. The fees of jurors, or rather commissioners—they are often commissioners in those cases—are payable out of the miscellaneous appropriation. When a juror is entitled only to the compensation of \$3 a day he is paid out of the jurors' fund, but in most of the cases it is found absolutely necessary to hire men of technical information. No common juror that you would draw out of a jury box would answer at all. We must have men acquainted with the value of property.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. That requires the best citizens?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; and experts on the value of land, and they are paid \$10, \$15, and \$25 a day out of the "miscellaneous expenses."

Mr. HEMENWAY. Does not the statute lay down the rule and the law for condemnation proceedings?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes and no. They very often operate under the laws of the particular State in which the property is condemned.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then they operate under the law of the particular State?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Under what authority did they appoint commissioners other than the jury; was it authorized by Congress?

Mr. GLOVER. Sometimes it is in the appropriation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In this appropriation, did we provide for the selection of jurors other than in the regular way?

Mr. GLOVER. I am under the impression you did, but I am not quite certain.

Mr. FIELD. The first item under the Department of Justice, which was passed over without any comment, provides for one clerk at \$1,800 and one at \$900. If these two clerks could be provided for in this bill so that the Department could have them now, the Attorney-General would appreciate it very much.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the request made by you yesterday at the hearing on the urgent deficiency bill, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the expenditures from the appropriation for furniture and repairs, Department of Justice, during the current fiscal year. As requested by you, the statement is in itemized form, and shows separately the purchases made on account of the additional building rented at No. 1439 K street.

In this connection permit me to say that the request in the urgent deficiency bill for \$2,000 additional for furniture and repairs for this Department for the current fiscal year does not mean that a deficiency to that amount has actually been created. The additional appropriation is requested to cover estimated necessary expenses during the remainder of the fiscal year, a small deficiency only having been actually created. You will see, therefore, that the matter has not been taken from the hands of the committee as intimated by you at the hearing yesterday.

As stated at the hearing yesterday, in addition to furnishing rooms in the building rented at No. 1439 K street, the files of the Department have become much congested and it has become absolutely necessary to expend a considerable amount for shelving, file cases, several hundred file boxes, and a more modern equipment for the files division of the Department, as more fully explained in my letter of December 7 to the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates for the urgent deficiency bill.

Very respectfully,

H. M. HOYT, *Acting Attorney-General.*

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Amount expended for furniture and repairs other than for building No. 1439 K street, for the fiscal year ending 1904.

1 cabinet	\$4. 95
2 gallons cherry stain	2. 70
1 gallon liquid granite	2. 50
1 mirror	1. 65
1 chair	6. 10
Laying old carpets	51. 60
7 Wilton rugs	58. 80
1 screen	6. 00
2 office chairs	19. 00
Altering and laying old carpet	3. 05
41 yards linoleum	56. 58
1 chair	8. 50
1 linen seat cover	2. 00
1 desk tray	16. 50
300 file holders	150. 00
1 set casters .....	. 35
1 lock .....	. 65
1 dozen hooks .....	. 15
6 chair seats .....	. 72
1 lock .....	. 40
Do .....	. 55
1 desk	9. 50
1 rubber cover	1. 00

1 rug	\$17. 50
6 partitions for tray	3. 50
Covering desks (2)	15. 50
Covering footstools	2. 00
Repairing typewriter desk	3. 50
Putting in plate glass	6. 68
1 chair	6. 00
1 cabinet	32. 50
2 rugs	6. 65
94 feet brass binding	9. 40
Shellacing linoleum	3. 75
1 leather cushion	3. 50
1 mirror	2. 50
6 cocoa mats	9. 00
Repairing chair	5. 00
5 rugs	24. 25
1 mirror	5. 00
Laying carpet	5. 60
1 screen	3. 50
1 office chair	9. 00
Recaning chair	1. 15
Total	588. 73

Amount paid for furniture and repairs for building No. 1439 K street for the fiscal year 1904.

1 card index	\$7. 00
6 arm chairs	33. 00
1 couch	24. 50
1 couch	30. 00
2 Congress chairs	15. 90
1 large rug, to order, office of Assistant Attorney-General, covering entire floor	104. 62
1 office table	5. 00
1 couch cover	6. 00
2 arm chairs	9. 00
1 arm chair	4. 00
1 B. W. chair	2. 50
1 arm chair	4. 00
1 typewriter cabinet	19. 00
1 table	13. 50
1 table	20. 00
1 table	10. 00
1 table	8. 00
74 yards matting	18. 50
3 Victoria chairs	16. 20
1 wardrobe	25. 00
4 office chairs	23. 20
Total	398. 42

Amounts awaiting deficiency appropriation, payable out of furniture and repairs, 1904.

For repairing and refurnishing desks and tables	\$87. 00
Globe-Wernicke bookcases	40. 25
Total	127. 25
Amount expended for building No. 1439 K street	398. 42
Amount expended for other buildings	588. 73
Amount awaiting deficiency appropriation	127. 25
Amounts paid and awaiting deficiency appropriation	1, 114. 40

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I send you herewith a list of the buildings rented by this Department in the several States and Territories, showing the annual rental paid in each case.

Respectfully,

J. J. GLOVER,
Chief Division of Accounts.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Buildings rented in the various States and Territories by the Department of Justice.

Location.	From whom rented.	For what purpose.	Annual rental.
Alaska:			
Juneau	R. F. Lewis	Attorney's office	\$420
Do	Jay M. Decker	Judge's and marshal's office	540
Do	E. J. Elligen	Court quarters	720
Do	F. M. Berry	Jail	300
St. Michael	Northern Commercial Co.	Marshal's office	300
Do	do	Jail	600
Douglas	Jno. Henson	do	180
Ketchikan	Chas. Deppe	do	300
Killisnoo	Alaska Oil and Guano Co	do	120
Haines	S. J. Weitzman	do	180
Nome	F. S. Lang	do	1,800
Council	do	do	600
Candle	A. Lindquist	do	600
Coldfoot	Jno. Morrison	do	900
Kodiak	Chas. Anderson	do	180
Valdez	Adam Swan	do	480
Unalaska	A. Reinken	do	300
Fairbanks	F. J. Cleary	do	600
Sunrise	H. A. Smith	do	300
Kayak	E. Fallon	do	80
Arizona:			
Prescott	Yavapai County	Court quarters	500
Phoenix	Maricopa County	do	900
Do	P. M. O'Neill	Marshal's office	600
Tucson	Pima County	Court quarters	950
Do	O. T. Richey	Attorney's office	480
Arkansas:			
Batesville	Simon Adler	Court quarters	400
Colorado:			
Denver	Equitable Life Insurance So- ciety	Attorney's office	500
Do	Wilbur F. Stone	Judge's chambers	360
Montrose	Montrose County	Court quarters	300
Florida:			
Tampa	Hillsboro County	do	500
Idaho:			
Moscow	First National Bank	do	1,300
Boise	Boise City National Bank	do	1,940
Pocatello	Bannock County	do	100
Illinois:			
Chicago	O. F. Aldis, actuary	do	16,950
Do	Clara G. Brooks	do	500
Do	Shepherd Brooks	do	12,198
Indian Territory:			
Muskogee	C. W. Turner	do	3,000
Do	do	Jail	2,200
Vinita	W. E. Halsell	Court quarters	3,000
Do	do	Jail	780
Wewoka	A. J. Brown	Court quarters	900
Do	do	Jail	50
Claremore	G. W. Eaton	Court quarters and jail	1,200
Atoka	S. B. Scratch	Court quarters	900
Do	do	Jail	600
Antlers	H. C. Nash	Court quarters	1,200
Do	do	Jail	100
South McAlester	J. J. McAlester	Court quarters	2,500
Do	Lewis & Gordon	Jail	1,200
Durant	G. F. Steger	Court quarters	1,800
Do	do	Jail	100
Poteau	Ed. McKenna	Court quarters	1,200
Do	do	Jail	100
Ardmore	Doak & Robison	Court quarters	3,500
Do	do	Jail	1,500
Chickasha	Chickasha Investment Co.	Court quarters	1,700
Do	do	Jail	300
Pauls Valley	Grant, Garvin & Kimberlin	Court quarters	1,400
Do	do	Jail	200
Purcell	Purcell Building Association	Court quarters	1,600
Do	do	Jail	200

Buildings rented in the various States and Territories by the Department of Justice—Cont'd.

Location.	From whom rented.	For what purpose.	Annual rental.
Indian Territory—C't'd.			
Tishomingo	H. L. Muldrow, jr.	Court quarters and jail	\$1,450
Ryan	McMurray & Ryan	Court quarters	1,200
Do		Jail	200
Ada	Tom Hope	Court quarters and jail	1,600
Okmulgee	Creek Nation	Court quarters	1,000
Sallisaw	Town of Sallisaw	Court quarters and jail	900
Miami	W. L. McWilliams	Court quarters	1,000
Tahlequah	J. S. Stapler	do	900
Pryor Creek	J. C. Hogan et al.	Court quarters and jail	950
Nowata	J. E. Campbell et al.	Court quarters	1,100
Sapulpa	J. F. Egan et al.	do	1,000
Wagoner	A. F. Parkinson	do	1,800
Eufaula	C. E. Foley	do	1,200
Checotah	Orlando Shay	Commissioner's office	240
Hugo	Joel Springs	do	240
Coalgate	J. H. Carson	do	300
Wilburton	W. H. Royce	do	300
Garvin	W. J. Whiteman	do	240
Talihina	D. Thomas	do	240
Roff	G. W. Sullivan	do	240
Madill	W. N. Tallafiero	do	240
Kentucky:			
Bowling Green	E. P. Neale	Court quarters	1,000
Minnesota:			
Fergus Falls	Ottertail County	do	80
Minneapolis	W. H. Eustis	Offices for court officials	1,800
Montana:			
Butte	Owsley Realty Co.	Court quarters	2,100
Helena	Jas. Sullivan & Co.	do	1,750
New Hampshire:			
Littleton	Littleton National Bank	do	400
Do	Edgar Aldrich	Judge's chambers	200
New Mexico:			
Santa Fe	Santa Fe County	Court quarters	600
Las Cruces	Donna Ana County	do	400
Socorro	Socorro County	do	450
Las Vegas	San Miguel County	do	500
Albuquerque	Bernalillo County	do	450
Do	Estate of A. A. Grant	Marshal's office	420
Do	W. B. Childers	Attorney's office	180
New York:			
Auburn	W. H. Seward	Marshal's office	600
Norwich	Geo. W. Ray	Judge's office	300
North Carolina:			
Winston	Union Republican Publishing Co.	Attorney's office	120
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake	Ramsey County	Court quarters	900
Grand Forks	Grand Forks County	do	1,200
Bismarck	Alex. McKenzie	do	2,400
Oklahoma:			
Perry	Noble County	do	250
Pawnee	Pawnee County	do	400
El Reno	D. T. Morgan	do	300
Enid	Garfield County	do	300
Alva	Woods County	do	600
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma County	do	500
Guthrie	W. M. Bronson	do	1,600
Do	T. E. Widersheim	Attorney's office	480
South Dakota:			
Deadwood	Masonic Benevolent Association.	Court quarters	2,000
Tennessee:			
Knoxville	Knoxville Office Co.	Attorney's office	240
Texas:			
Sherman	Birge & Forbes	Court quarters	2,000
Laredo	Joseph Christen	do	1,200
Houston	J. T. Mason	do	2,100
Utah:			
Salt Lake City	The Dooly Block	do	4,000
Do	H. L. Wallace	Attorney's office	360
Ogden	Utah National Bank	Court quarters	650
Washington:			
Spokane	N. & P. Hypotheek Bank	do	2,800
Tacoma	Chamber of Commerce	do	2,600
Walla Walla	William Jones	do	1,200
Seattle	J. M. Colman	do	2,800
West Virginia:			
Bluefield	City of Bluefield	do	300
Huntington	Cabell County	do	1,000
Wyoming:			
Cheyenne	Warren Mercantile Co.	do	1,600

In addition to the above, temporary court quarters are rented, when necessary, at various places. The following list shows the amount paid for the rental of such temporary court quarters during the fiscal year 1903:

Greensboro, N. C	\$150	Arapahoe, Okla	\$10
Evanston, N. C	70	Woodward, Okla	55
Cheyenne, Okla	40	Norman, Okla	20
Taloga, Okla	35	Pawhuska, Okla	30
Anadarko, Okla	170	Stillwater, Okla	60
Grand, Okla	15	Beaver, Okla	25
Watonga, Okla	50	Chandler, Okla	55
Mangum, Okla	50	Newkirk, Okla	165
Pond Creek, Okla	70	Kingfisher, Okla	15
Lawton, Okla	160	Scranton, Pa	50
Hobart, Okla	30	Greenville, S. C.	20
Tecumseh, Okla	205	Aberdeen, S. Dak	175

At Pierre, S. Dak., temporary court quarters are rented, at the rate of \$50 a day while court is in session, the rental for each term of court to be not less than \$150.

At Houston, Tex., the present rental of \$2,100 per annum will be reduced to \$1,800 per annum on September 1, 1904.

At Juneau, Alaska, a Government building has been constructed, under the direction of this Department, for use as a court house and jail, which is about ready for occupancy.

At a number of the other places, mentioned above, where buildings are rented by this Department for court purposes, there are Government buildings in the course of construction or reconstruction under the direction of the Treasury Department.

POSTAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT J. WYNNE, FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. C. M. WATERS AND MR. WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

WEST VIRGINIA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 83 of the bill there is the item "To pay the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company expense incurred in the fiscal year 1902 (wrapping paper), \$1,660." Is that your item?

Mr. WYNNE. That comes under the supply division, and the deficiency is caused by the increase in the price of paper. I will ask Mr. Schofield to explain that item.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. It is an unpaid account of the West Virginia Company, \$1,660. This paper was purchased for use in the supply division and was expected to have been paid for by the rural free-delivery service. Mr. Machen agreed to pay for this paper in lieu of supplies that he had received from the division of post-office supplies in his department. One order of this character, I think, amounting to about \$2,000, was paid by him, but this was laid aside from time to time and overlooked, and, as I understand it, the West Virginia people did not properly look after their account within the year that Mr. Machen could have paid it, and after the year had expired there had to be another appropriation and we had no money to pay it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Was the paper purchased under the proper order of the First Assistant Postmaster-General?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the Government got the use of the paper?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And by a mistake of the paper company the bill was not certified during the fiscal year 1903?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I presume they did not push it properly or Mr. Machen would have paid it. He had paid a former account of this kind.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is, "Wrapping paper for facing slips, \$10,000."

Mr. WYNNE. That is the item caused by the increased cost of paper.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That deficiency is for use in the present year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much of the \$45,000 has been expended?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. \$41,088.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You make your contracts in advance for a year?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What contracts have you that are not now made?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. All our contracts are made for the present year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And only \$41,088 paid?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We have used that amount.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What contracts have you outstanding that the Government is obligated for under this item?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We have to-day \$3,911.65 under that item.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I do not think you just understand the question. In making contracts for these slips, do you make contracts that will last for the year?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. No, sir. They are furnished as ordered by the postmasters, and we furnish the printer with such paper as to keep him running, and we also purchase and use in the Department large quantities of this paper, or sufficient quantities to furnish all the blank facing slips throughout the service for postmasters' use.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think your supply will be exhausted and that you will require \$10,000 more?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You base the estimate upon the amount you use per month?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How much has the price of this class of paper increased?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. It was 84 cents.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. A ream?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir. Now it is \$1.17.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You advertised for bids, and this is the lowest bid you got?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Whereas before you were getting it for 84 cents a ream?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir. These contracts, you must remember, are made on the estimates for the year. That is the only estimate we have to go on, and wherever an article, as this, has increased in price it cuts off just that much of the appropriation.

Mr. HEMENWAY. About how many reams do you use in a year?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We have three different sizes. We use probably 40,000 or 50,000 reams.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you remember in this particular case whether you had more than one bid?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir; we had several bids.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Did you take the lowest bid?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. That depends entirely on the quality of the paper, as well as the price.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. In this case did you take the lowest bid?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I can not say from memory. I was not on the committee that handled the matter.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the use of bidding if you do not take advantage of the lowest bid?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Some of the paper submitted would not be up to the Greenwood paper.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do you not say so when you ask for bids?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. What is a facing slip?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. A little square slip that is used on a bundle of letters. We use about 750,000,000 annually.

RENT, LIGHT, AND FUEL.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is "Rent, light, and fuel, for the first, second, and third class post-offices, \$50,000."

Mr. WYNNE. That comes in the salaries and allowances division, and is due to the increase in rent, light, and fuel. The increase in light was only \$150,000. That is, from \$2,400,000 to \$2,550,000. The last year it was \$250,000, or 11.63 per cent.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Just there I want to call your attention to the fact that our records show that in 1903 you had \$2,350,000 and in 1904 you had \$2,550,000, an increase of \$200,000.

Mr. WYNNE. There was a deficiency appropriation in the year before that of \$50,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. For 1903 your deficiency and current appropriation made \$2,400,000?

Mr. WYNNE. There has been a deficiency in that item for four years.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And the current appropriation was \$2,550,000, an increase of \$150,000.

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You ask for \$50,000 additional?

Mr. WYNNE. There has been an increase in the number of the first-class, second-class, and third-class offices, all Presidential offices, and also an increase in the number of stations, about 10 per cent more than for the same quarter for ten years preceding.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I have some recollection of seeing a statement in print showing the amount that is paid to each office in the United States. Is there such a statement?

Mr. WYNNE. The amount paid for certain items?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Giving the list of post-offices rented and the amount paid for rent in each instance.

Mr. WYNNE. That was printed in a report about three years ago and cut out for the reason that it caused every postmaster who did not have an allowance sufficiently large to apply for an increase.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You prepare that report annually?

Mr. WYNNE. We do not publish it, but we have it right in the office, and if the committee should desire it we could send it up.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In these post-offices where rural free delivery is extended it is mostly a class of offices where the Government does not pay rent?

Mr. WYNNE. The fourth-class offices.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The Government only pays rent after the office becomes what grade?

Mr. WYNNE. A third-class office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And a third-class office is where the pay of the postmaster is more than \$1,000 and less than \$2,000?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Where the pay of the postmaster is less than \$1,000 the Government does not pay any rent?

Mr. WYNNE. None that I know of.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There are not many offices where you pay the rent before the office gets into the second class?

Mr. WYNNE. In many third-class offices the postmaster pays the rent himself.

Mr. WATERS. Every postmaster who receives \$1,000. Where a postmaster says he does not require any, that he may conduct his office in his office, is personally interested in the business himself, and he is perfectly willing to use his room and furnish heat and light.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Up to \$1,000 you do not pay any rent. What is the limit?

Mr. WYNNE. The limit is \$460; that is \$400 for rent and \$60 for fuel and light.

Mr. WATERS. That is the limit up to \$1,900.

Mr. HEMENWAY. After you get beyond the \$1,900 office and up to \$3,000, is that a third-class office?

Mr. WYNNE. That is a second-class office, and then you get to first class.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is no limit after you get above the \$2,000 salary?

Mr. WATERS. Not by law.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then you pay whatever you can rent the office for?

Mr. WYNNE. After competition, or the report of an inspector.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This increase is due to the number of offices that now pay more than \$1,000 a year salary to the postmaster?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Including also the substations in the large cities?

Mr. WATERS. Yes, sir; and, by the way, it includes some of the smaller ones.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not pay rent for substations on the rural free delivery?

Mr. WYNNE. No, sir.

To keep up the appropriations we have already transferred, under the 5 per cent clause, \$105,000; \$40,000 of that is from the appropriation for assistant postmasters, and \$65,000 from the separate clerk hire appropriation. So we have an unexpended balance of \$2,226.04.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Which item are you speaking of now?

Mr. WYNNE. The item of \$50,000 deficiency for rent, light, and fuel.

Mr. BURKETT. What is that 5 per cent?

Mr. WYNNE. That is a margin which we are allowed to use out of another appropriation.

Mr. BURKETT. That provision is made in the Post-Office appropriation bill?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir. (See also p. 159.)

C. VAN COTT, TO REIMBURSE.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We have document No. 400, "To reimburse C. Van Cott, postmaster at New York, N. Y., for salary of H. Clay Graff, between October 1, 1902, and June 17, 1903, disallowed by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department, \$1,285.71," and "To reimburse the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company for 148 electric motors furnished between June 1, 1902, and February 19, 1903, for use of the Post-Office Department for the operation of canceling machines, \$7,664.50." Kindly explain those items.

Mr. WYNNE. In the case of Mr. H. Clay Graff; he was appointed in the city of New York and placed on the post-office rolls and detailed for the inspection of canceling machines, which the Department had decided was a departmental duty, and properly so, and he could not be paid for doing work in the Department from the appropriation for the city post-offices. So when he reached Mr. Graff's case the Auditor notified us that he would disallow his pay for that quarter. We continued him in the service and on that roll for the reason that we required his information in the investigation going on. He was an expert on canceling machines, and his services were very valuable to us in running down various lines of inquiry. When his work was finished in that particular respect he was then appointed in New York as a clerk, and is now performing duty in the New York office in accordance with his title, properly on the roll.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is to take care of his salary prior to his appointment as a clerk in the New York post-office?

Mr. WYNNE. This account the Auditor has disallowed on entirely legal and proper grounds. We required of him services exceedingly valuable in presenting the cases to court for such action as was deemed advisable.

Mr. BURKETT. He has had his pay, as I understand?

Mr. WYNNE. But the Auditor will not allow the payment to the postmaster in New York.

Mr. BURKETT. The postmaster had paid him?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir; but the Auditor will not give him the credit.

Mr. BURKETT. Was he employed there before he performed this special work?

Mr. WYNNE. He had been employed before.

Mr. BURKETT. On what roll?

Mr. WYNNE. The city of New York. The Auditor did not go back of the returns.

Mr. BURKETT. How did that sort of an arrangement come to be made—you people using him and having him on the New York roll?

Mr. WYNNE. It was done by Mr. Beavers. He did some things that he thought he had the power to do.

Mr. BURKETT. And you continued him, as I understand, to investigate the things that Beavers had done?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir; we required his services. I suppose you mean we continued him illegally?

Mr. BURKETT. If you say that Mr. Beavers was using him illegally, I should think you were doing the same thing.

Mr. WYNNE. The Auditor properly said so; these people were performing work for the Government.

Mr. BURKETT. I should think it would be improper, at least. Con-

gress could not get any idea of how many people were employed or how employed in the Post-Office Department under those circumstances?

Mr. WYNNE. It was wrong. It was corrected as soon as official attention was called to it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Did the Auditor hold that Mr. Graff was illegally employed prior to the time that he was declared to be illegal?

Mr. WYNNE. No, sir. The Government received full service and has not lost anything; the only thing was, the manner of payment was illegal.

HOLTZER-CABOT ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What have you to say as to the next item, to reimburse the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company?

Mr. WYNNE. That appropriation is for electric motors used in running canceling machines. There were 148 of those motors ordered last year to be paid for out of the next appropriation. The amount involved in that item is \$7,644.50. The motors have been in constant use since purchased, and they were necessary. If they had not been procured a number of the canceling machines, for which we have to pay rent, would have been put out of operation. There has been no question of fraud connected with these machines.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Where are the machines used?

Mr. WYNNE. In the large post-offices, the first-class post-offices, they have canceling machines which are run by motive power.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why does that item come here in this form? They were purchased without authority of law?

Mr. WYNNE. They were purchased in excess of the appropriation made by Congress, and we have come to Congress to get the money to pay for them. They were purchased last year.

Mr. BURKETT. You bought them?

Mr. WYNNE. They were bought under Mr. Beavers, but Mr. Waters tells me it was a custom to buy material in advance that way, and where the Government has had the use of these articles Congress has appropriated for them where the necessity could be shown.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This is the only deficiency you have for the canceling machines?

Mr. WYNNE. There is some dispute about a certain Doremus machine, and that is a matter to be adjusted by the decision of the court. We do not ask Congress for anything at all.

CLERKS IN POST-OFFICES.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Now we come to the next items on page 84, "For compensation to substitutes for clerks of first and second class post-offices on vacation, \$200,000."

"Temporary clerk hire, \$200,000?"

Mr. WYNNE. We ask the consolidation of those two items in this bill for the reason that we have a deficiency in the first appropriation for temporary clerk hire amounting to \$11,554, and we have an excess, or a surplus, or an unexpended portion of the \$200,000 for substitutes, amounting to \$28,651.75. If these two items are consolidated we will have \$17,000 in excess of what is needed, and will not call on Congress for any money.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is merely a consolidation of the two accounts?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir; and that will avoid a deficiency. We have recommended to the Post-Office Committee to consolidate these items in the next bill.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How is that?

Mr. WYNNE. We have a deficiency in the clerk-hire appropriation of \$11,554, and we have a surplus of \$28,651.75 in the other item.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you were authorized to consolidate the accounts that would straighten them out, would it?

Mr. WYNNE. Up to this date. We have nearly half a year to run yet.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do I understand that that is all you have left in this fund now?

Mr. WYNNE. That is the condition of this appropriation to-day.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Then before the end of the year you will have quite a deficiency?

Mr. WYNNE. We will have \$17,000 if these items are consolidated to last us until the end of the year.

Mr. BURKETT. And the rush season is over?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Will the \$17,000 run you to the end of the year?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes. I think it will.

WRAPPING TWINE.

Mr. Schofield, of the supply division, calls my attention to the fact that there is no item in the bill for a deficiency of \$30,000 for twine. We made the estimate for it.

Mr. HEMENWAY. It has not come to us or it would be printed here. However, you had better explain it now.

Mr. WYNNE. This is another item where the increased cost of material has caused the appropriation to be exhausted.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. The appropriation for twine is \$135,000 for the year. We are paying now \$0.109 a pound for twine, nearly \$0.11, as against \$0.872 for last year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What is the material?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Jute.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Nothing but jute?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. No, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you not buy cotton, our own home product?

Mr. WYNNE. We had to abandon cotton because there was a great deal of complaint about it; not only about the material, but in making balls of cotton twine the cotton would unravel when we would have it about one-half or two-thirds used, and a great deal of the cotton was thrown away in the service. It took double the wraps of cotton that it did with jute, and there is difficulty and dispute as to whether the total cost of the cotton was more or less than the jute. They have not been able to figure it out exactly, but in the service since we have had the jute twine I have not received a complaint.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What could you buy cotton twine for?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We had several prices, 16, 17, and 15 cents. There was a difference of 2 or 3 cents, usually covered by the number of yards in the pound.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You bought that under contract bids?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We did; yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I mean the jute?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Who furnishes it?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. It is furnished by Mr. Helm.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Of where?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. Of New York.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Where does he get the jute?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I do not know. He seems to have a contract with the mills to furnish the twine for him. He does not manufacture the twine.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you not go to the manufacturer?

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We do try to go.

Mr. WYNNE. We have published advertisements.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. I think we have quite a number of manufacturers on our list already, but it has only been during the last that we have succeeded in getting them.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The commission houses usually charge a large commission and you could probably get it cheaper from the manufacturers.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. If we can get them to bid.

Mr. WYNNE. Mr. Helm's bid was the lowest. (See also p. 163.)

Mr. HEMENWAY. As to the increased amount of rent of buildings, what has been saved by reduction of rent on contracts made by Mr. Beavers and others where too large a sum was allowed the parties for rent?

Mr. WATERS. There is a difference of opinion regarding the price. I do not know that a case just like that would come up often.

Mr. HEMENWAY. What disposition, if any, has been made of the numerous cases in which it is charged that exorbitant rents were paid by former administrations?

Mr. WYNNE. A number of cases were reported by the inspectors alleging exorbitant rents. They recommended a reduction of rentals paid. Where we have notified the parties they have protested against the reduction, and they have offered to furnish arguments and statements and evidence that the rental is not in excess of that paid for like property in their respective localities. The law officer of the Department, Assistant Attorney-General Robb, has written an opinion that the First Assistant Postmaster-General, who acts for the Postmaster-General in the matter of leases, has not the legal right to change a contract or lease once entered upon unless we secure additional floor space or some additional facilities not nominated in the lease. On that opinion, which has tied my hands completely and the Postmaster-General's, and which sustains the case presented by the inspectors, I have gotten together a number of those cases and have submitted them to the Assistant Attorney-General for his advice as to how I am going to adjust those points in dispute, the dispute being between the Post-Office Department and the owners of the property.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In those cases do you take the evidence of parties in different towns as to whether the rents paid are too high?

Mr. WYNNE. They have offered to furnish statements.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In any particular case have you gone into it that way and taken evidence pro and con?

Mr. WYNNE. Most of these cases have been in the hands of the Postmaster-General, and between him and the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-

General, and they have turned them over to us with the judgment of the inspector. The judgment of the inspector does not agree with the judgment of the property owners and in some instances with the judgment of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and it will therefore take some little time to adjust those difficulties.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If there is any saving to be made it will be in the future, when those items can be adjusted in the regular course of events?

Mr. WYNNE. We can not take hold of a citizen and arbitrarily tell him that he must take \$30 or \$40 less rather than nothing. We must deal with him politely and gentlemanly.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. S. SHALLENBERGER, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. HEMENWAY. We have your letter correcting the language on page 83 of the bill. Give us the reason why you desire this legislation.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. We desire the legislation in order that we may use so much of the appropriation as was granted us in changing or modifying the segregation of clerks. We were not quite correct in estimating the number of clerks required in each of the classes, and when we came to enter upon the work for the Christmas holidays we found that we had a demand from our several divisions for about 300 temporary and emergency clerks to get through the work. In looking over the list of vacancies in the several classes we found that we only had about 250 available for the remaining six months of the year, and to make the necessary promotions would deny us the opportunity of putting on additional clerks for new service to the extent that would be required for the remaining six months of the year.

The demand from the eleven divisions of the service are for about 500 clerks, and we had to estimate the available number for six months and then we could not properly make promotions and provide for the 300 we needed for the Christmas holidays on the emergency service list, but when we got to the entire number of vacancies, we found that they had about 250, and reading the appropriation act as I did, I said to my General Superintendent of the Railway-Mail Service, we can appoint for temporary emergency service about 300, with the understanding that they go back to the substitute list at the end of two or three weeks, but then we will be in the same position that we were in before, we will have demands for about 500 clerks, whereas we have only about 250 positions now, but with your action upon this we deem it impracticable, and hence we determined to ask an authorization from the committee for the appointment of additional clerks, 24 in each of the two higher classes and 228 in the lowest classes.

This can be done, as I have indicated, without increasing the aggregate appropriation, simply by the authority given to us to increase the number in the several classes. I ask this committee to do it rather than the Post-Office Committee for the reason that it would require a separate bill, which is always difficult to pass at this stage of the session and we will need the clerks before the 1st of July.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think this change is necessary for the good of the service?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. I do, unquestionably.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This is not a question of more money, it is simply a question of redistributing your force?

Mr. SHALLENBERGER. Yes, sir; and using the money available. We have attempted in recent years to segregate the number of clerks. Others have asked 15 or 10 per cent leeway. We have not done that. We simply desire to estimate very closely, and think that we can succeed reasonably well; but this year we find ourselves deficient by reason of the very large decrease of postal receipts last year. Even though we withheld the appointment of clerks until the year had progressed when we actually needed them, still we were unable to appoint the requisite number of low-grade clerks, because the number was limited and the service suffered. Now, with this authorization, as I have said, we can put on at once these 300 clerks out of the amount recommended and get through the business of the year very well.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES L. BRISTOW, FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Right at the bottom of page 83 of the bill there is the item "For map work in the rural free-delivery service, \$3,500." And then there is another item for \$6,500 that has come in since. Please explain those items.

Mr. BRISTOW. The \$6,500 appropriation is a deficiency in the expenditures for the last fiscal year, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, for piecework on maps. There were more maps made than there was money to be paid, and the people who made the maps did not get the money, and this is the amount due them—\$6,500.

Mr. BURKETT. Where are the maps?

Mr. BRISTOW. They were made for use in the service or in the Department. They are made as needed. There were some made in advance, and we are probably using them now.

Mr. BURKETT. Those are the blue-print maps?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Descriptive maps of the routes?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

This \$3,500 comes from a decision of the Comptroller. He decided that we could not pay for the supplies for these maps for the rural free delivery out of the miscellaneous appropriation for rural free delivery because there was a specific appropriation for map making under the topographer, and that all supplies of that kind or expenditures of that kind that were incurred in making the maps should come from that appropriation. That was all contracted for except this small amount, and the clerks who made the maps are clerks in the division headquarters or in the Department. There is no piecework except at one or two places, where there is not enough map making to justify the employment of a clerk. Most of the maps are now made in the Department, but the supplies necessary to make the maps we have to pay for, and we have nothing to pay with.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Under this language you could employ the parties to do the work and also buy the supplies?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why could not the two items be consolidated, the \$6,500 item and the \$3,500 item?

Mr. BRISTOW. One is for the last fiscal year and the \$3,500 is for the pending fiscal year.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is for work already done and for which the people have not been paid?

Mr. BRISTOW. The \$6,500; yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is a force they had employed there who were engaged on this particular work?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The estimate has not yet come down, but we understand that it is to come and I have a letter estimating for the pay for carriers in the free-delivery service, \$300,000. You had an appropriation for 1903 of \$7,000,000 with a deficiency of \$5,000,000, and you had an appropriation for 1904 of \$12,000,000. Explain to the committee how the \$300,000 would be used if the appropriation were made.

Mr. BRISTOW. Out of the \$12,000,000 that was available for the pay of the rural free-delivery carriers this year we now have a little less than \$100,000 left. That is, the service is extended until it has used up all the appropriation except \$100,000. Unless this deficiency appropriation is made we will have to stop the installation of rural free-delivery routes within a week or two, anyway by the 1st of February.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When you use up the \$100,000 you will have to stop?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir. And we estimate that this \$300,000 will enable us to establish routes until the appropriation is available for the next fiscal year. This is a supplemental appropriation and will only be used so as to continue the installation of routes as fast as the reports come in from the field.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have all the force of inspectors and necessary machinery to do it if you have the \$300,000 for carriers?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. And unless you get the \$300,000 it would result in a number of the force that you now have being idle?

Mr. BRISTOW. No; we would keep them at work, but it would stop the installation of work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You would simply go on preparing additional routes for installation?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But you could not continue the installation of the routes until you got the additional appropriation?

Mr. BRISTOW. No, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. But if you get the \$300,000 you can continue the installation of the routes?

Mr. BRISTOW. Yes, sir. That will keep the force at work until the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And if this allowance is not made it would result in your having another deficiency appropriation next year?

Mr. BRISTOW. It would stop the installation of routes for three or four months.

Mr. BURKETT. If \$100,000 will only last you about one week, \$300,000 will only last you three weeks?

Mr. BRISTOW. I think it will be a little more. We estimate up to

the 1st of February. This is the 18th. That takes up installation until the 1st of March, then we will begin installation on the 15th of March and 1st of April, and in that event it does not require much to pay a carrier. A carrier who goes on the 1st of April will receive \$150 for the remainder of the fiscal year. The carrier who goes on the 1st of May will receive \$100 for the remainder of the fiscal year, and the carrier who goes on the 1st of June will only receive \$50 for the remainder of the fiscal year. So that \$300,000 at that end of the fiscal year is more than \$1,000,000 at the beginning, because then every carrier would receive \$600.

Mr. HEMENWAY. At the bottom of page 83 is the item, "Pay of laborers at division headquarters, rural free-delivery service, \$205.44." What is the necessity for that?

Mr. BRISTOW. In the last Post-Office bill there was an appropriation for six clerks, at \$700. Formerly they had been laborers, at \$700. I suppose in the provision that it was just intended to make them clerks instead of laborers, but the Comptroller has decided differently, and the Civil Service Commission would not classify them. So they were dropped out and new clerks had to be put in their places. These clerks had worked until this much money was due them before we knew that.

Mr. HEMENWAY. The next item is, "Pay of laborers at division headquarters, post-office inspector service, \$1,320." Is that the same thing?

Mr. BRISTOW. That is the same thing except that there was not any provision for clerks; they just dropped the word "laborer" out of the bill and the Comptroller has decided that there is nothing to pay them with, and these fellows have been at work without pay.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, January 19, 1904.

MY DEAR SIR: I transmit letter in reference to the request of Acting Superintendent Schofield, of the division of post-office supplies, for an allowance of \$30,000 in the urgent deficiency bill.

This item is to supply a shortage in the appropriation for wrapping twine and tying devices. In his statement to the committee yesterday Mr. Schofield insisted that he had incorporated the jute-twine paragraph in a letter to Congress. It appears that his action did not proceed beyond a discussion with me as to the need for the money on account of the high price of jute.

I hasten to submit the request in proper form through the Postmaster-General.

Very respectfully,

R. J. WYNNE,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
DIVISION OF POST-OFFICE SUPPLIES,
Washington, January 19, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the item of \$30,000 mentioned in the annual report of the superintendent of the division of post-office supplies, to be provided by Congress to supply a deficiency of that amount in the appropriation for wrapping twine and tying devices, be included in the urgent deficiency bill.

Very respectfully,

WM. SCHOFIELD, *Acting Superintendent.*

HON. R. J. WYNNE,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

TUESDAY, *January 19, 1904.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT OF DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor Wiley, on page 87 of the bill there is an item founded upon House Document No. 95, "To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue the investigations in the manufacture of table sirup at Waycross, Georgia, and other points, and to continue the field experiments to determine the varieties of cane and culture suited to such production, \$5,000." You had \$15,000, I believe, in the Agricultural bill?

Doctor WILEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, if the Committee on Agriculture should make their item covering this investigation immediately available, you would not need this deficiency at all, would you?

Doctor WILEY. Mr. Wadsworth spoke to me about that, and he said he thought the agricultural bill would get through soon enough to enable us to prepare to expend this money this season. He suggested that we begin our preparations right away, and he thought he would certainly get his bill through in time to cover that, and make available immediately \$5,000 of the whole amount. If that is done we could get along very well. It was only to avoid delay on account of lateness in the passing of the regular bill that we sent this up. Sometimes the bill does not get through until late in June or July, and that would be too late for us, and under that condition we could not do anything until next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Wadsworth assured me that he will make \$5,000 immediately available in the bill. Your department has never had deficiencies to any great extent, and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture is anxious that your good record in that respect be kept up.

Doctor WILEY. Had it not been for the unexpected rise in the cost of materials we would not be in the shape we are in now as to these experiments.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, you have already solved four of the problems you have started out to solve, and have two yet pending?

Doctor WILEY. Yes, sir; and we hope in another year to finish that work entirely. The Committee on Agriculture proposes to give us \$20,000, and make \$5,000 of it immediately available. I am perfectly willing, with that statement of Mr. Wadsworth to me, to withdraw this recommendation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. What will you do with that debt to the citizens down there?

Doctor WILEY. There are no debts whatever, Mr. Livingston. There were some expenses connected with the work, which were borne jointly by ourselves and partly by the people there, amounting to about \$105.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Have you consulted with the Member of the House from that district?

Doctor WILEY. Mr. Brantley?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes.

Doctor WILEY. Not in regard to withdrawing the money—the recommendation for the money.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. He wants to be heard on that.

Doctor WILEY. I think he would be entirely satisfied with the proposition now made. He is just as anxious as we are to have this appropriation made available.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. He told me there were a lot of private debts down there. You could not keep things running yourselves, and private citizens chipped in and kept them running, and he wanted that money to be paid back.

Doctor WILEY. Then he knows something about that that I do not know of.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to exercise more complete inspection on imported food products, and so forth, \$25,000.

Doctor WILEY. I went over that also last week with the Committee on Agriculture, and the same statement was made—that they would make a portion of the money available immediately, so we could use it before the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not need this item either?

Doctor WILEY. On that assurance that item can be taken out. Mr. Wadsworth spoke to me particularly about it, and said he did not want our record to be broken in that way, and concluded to make the arrangement that way, which would be entirely satisfactory to us.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner Macfarland, please turn to page 26 of the bill before you—to the first item there under the District of Columbia—where you ask for an additional force of three clerks from January 1, 1904, to June 30, \$1,550. Please explain to us the necessity for this additional force.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. Commissioner West, who has charge of the auditor's office, will explain that item to you.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST, DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner WEST. This is the only item in the bill, so far as the District of Columbia is concerned, in which I have what might be called a personal interest, because the auditor's office comes under my immediate personal jurisdiction. The auditor's office has been for some time seriously crippled by an inadequate force. The men in the office now work every day until half past 5 and 6 o'clock. The number of vouchers and other papers necessary to be handled necessitates this extra work.

In particular I desire to call the attention of the committee to two or three things for which this particular appropriation is asked. In the first place the Commissioners, some two years ago, passed an order requiring or directing that the books of the assessor's office and those of the collector of taxes' office should be audited. That order was

not carried out, the statement being made that the force in the office was insufficient. However, believing that the books ought to be audited—because up to the present time there is no way of telling whether the assessor's books, which contain a record of taxes paid as well as of arrears of taxes, are posted or not and compare correctly with the books of the collector of taxes, which show the receipts from taxes—some months ago I took a man in the auditor's office. I felt that the need of this auditing was very urgent and therefore we put a man on temporarily, taking him off some other auditing work, and he began the work of auditing these books.

At an early stage in his work quite a number of errors were disclosed in the books, mostly of a minor character, but each one affecting some piece of property in the District.

Now, if one of these clerks is appointed, his duty will be at once to take hold of the books in the collector's office and the auditor's office and commence the work of comparison, the necessity being that a man can pay his taxes in the collector's office and still, if that item of payment is not credited on the assessor's books, the assessor's books will show an arrears on the property, and that property is sold, when, as a matter of fact, the tax has been paid. Not only that, but if some clerk in the assessor's office should be dishonest, and mark up somebody's property as having had the tax paid when no money had been paid in fact to the District government, there is not at the present time any means of discovering that false bookkeeping, because there is no comparison made between the cashbooks in the collector's office and the auditor's books.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, a man pays his tax and you enter a credit on the book; but when you make your settlement with your treasurer, or with the man who collects the taxes, then how do you do it? How do you ascertain?

Commissioner WEST. At the present time we practically take his word for it; and that brings me to the next point—of the necessity for an additional clerical force.

Now, there is a specific provision of law, which I discovered three months ago, requiring that in the collector's office there must be a clerk of the auditor's office, so that when a man pays his taxes one coupon is kept by the collector and another coupon is kept by the auditor, so that there is a check of the auditor's office upon the collector's office.

That law has absolutely never been obeyed so far as I can find out. When the law was passed some years ago a representative of the auditor's office was stationed in the collector's office to keep tab—one clerk to keep check on the other clerk—in order to prevent any dishonesty. But somehow the mandatory section of the law was simply ignored, and as soon as I found out the law was in existence, I tried to have it obeyed, but I was met with the statement that they did not have a clerk in the auditor's office who could be detailed on that work.

Mr. BURKETT. Why not get a bell and ring up the payment, as in a street car?

Commissioner WEST. This system is to have a coupon from the collector's office go to the auditor's office. But if we should have a clerk in the collector's office who would put the coupon in his pocket instead of turning it over to the auditor's office, the auditor would be utterly without knowledge as to that coupon.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not take the auditor's or treasurer's books and enter up on each the tax collected, and the tax delinquent, and make a comparison showing the amount of delinquent taxes and the amount of taxes paid, say for 1903—the amount that has been collected and the amount that has not been collected? Is there no statement of that kind made by your office?

Commissioner WEST. There is a statement; but the last time, at least, that it was made, it did not meet; it did not fit.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to meet. It ought to fit. The crudest system of collecting taxes I ever heard of is much better than the one you describe, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. BURKETT. Do you not keep carbon copies of receipts?

Commissioner WEST. No, sir; but the duplicate coupon, or the coupon on the tax bill, does go to the auditor's office, and the books of the collector must correspond with the coupons. But the coupon is not handled by the auditor's office, or by a representative of the auditor's office, when it is first detached from the tax bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any occasion for that. If you have an auditor's office and a treasurer's office, and after collections have been made and the books taken and audited, a settlement is made, so that the books in the auditor's office show the property on which taxes have been paid, and also the amount delinquent on each property. You then audit both—the property on which tax is paid and the delinquent tax property?

Commissioner WEST. No, sir; the auditor does not do that. The collector of taxes does that.

The CHAIRMAN. The collector of taxes, then, is the custodian of the other set of books?

Commissioner WEST. The assessor is the custodian of one and the collector is the custodian of the other.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, you make an appraisement of property for taxation, and the assessor has that set of books. From that set you make another set for the collector, do you?

Commissioner WEST. No, sir; we do not. We make out the bills from that set of books, and these bills go to the property owner; and the property owner goes to the collector of taxes and pays the money. But the collector of taxes does not have a duplicate set of books.

The CHAIRMAN. You simply make out bills or statements of accounts?

Commissioner WEST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When that bill is paid, where do you enter it up?

Commissioner WEST. First, the collector of taxes makes a record of the cash payment in his books; then the duplicate coupon is taken from the collector's office to the auditor's office, and the books of the collector of taxes must show every payment to correspond with every coupon. Then the collector's cash book is used as a basis for posting up the ledger in the assessor's office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Why do you not take your assessor's books and the collector's coupons and your treasurer's books and have a monthly statement made? Why would not that correct the whole business? By that means you could ascertain whether the treasurer has got the amount of money in hand which the collector says he ought to have. Then go to the collector and find out if he has collected the taxes assessed. If he has not turned the money over to the treasurer, the treasurer's books will show that fact. That is our rule in Georgia.

Commissioner WEST. That is the rule observed in a great many cities where the amount of taxable property is charged up against the treasurer, and he is responsible for every cent of that money, either as cash payments or as arrears, on the books; but in our office, since I have been there, there has been no auditing of the two sets of books—the one in the assessor's office and the one in the collector's office.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Would that add too much work?

Commissioner WEST. I think we could improve it and bring about a system if we had one or two extra clerks. I think that is absolutely necessary.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think so, too.

The CHAIRMAN. This one clerk you ask for here would go to this auditing force?

Commissioner WEST. We ask no increase of force in any office except for this auditing office, where the books have gotten behind; where they have not been kept as they ought to be kept. We have put in a new auditor, Mr. Garrison, who for four years has been auditor in Porto Rico, and he finds conditions there such as to warrant, if we can get it, the appointment of these three clerks in order to improve conditions there, which ought not to exist as they are at present.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Do you not need a new system rather than anything else?

Commissioner WEST. I think the system will work out all right with accuracy, if we have this force to follow it up.

HARBOR AND RIVER FRONT.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "Harbor and river front: For the improvement and protection of harbor and river front, the enforcement of laws and regulations, construction and maintenance of walls and buildings, and for other necessary items and services, \$800."

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That is asked by the harbor master, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the current appropriation is not sufficient for the rest of the fiscal year. The immediate emergency which brought that to our attention was the necessity for breaking up the ice in the tidal basin at the bathing beach, where the skaters fell in last year and some were drowned and others badly injured. When we found that they were on the ice again this year, in spite of the efforts of the police, the only thing to do was to break the ice up.

The CHAIRMAN. And you require repairs on the harbor-patrol boat *Vigilant* to the extent of about \$800? Is that right?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURKETT. The bill says this amount is required for immediate necessary repairs to the harbor-patrol boat *Vigilant*. You have not made those repairs, then?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. We made what were absolutely necessary for the purpose, but not enough to carry the boat through the winter; that is to say, we put the ice plow on.

Mr. BURKETT. Then this addition is not just for the ice boat?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. This is for the whole fund for a harbor and river front, but the important necessity is for breaking up the ice.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a fund is necessary for breaking up the ice?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. The amount expended in putting on the plow was about \$150, but the other work necessary to be done has not been done yet.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it take for the other repairs on the patrol boat?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That I can not answer.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have they in the fund now?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That I can not tell. I shall be very glad to send it to you.

RENT OF STATION HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For rent of building to be occupied temporarily during construction of the new fifth precinct station, \$100." Have you constructed a new building?

Commissioner WEST. The note explains it. That comes under me, having charge of the police department.

Mr. BURKETT. The note says that the sum of \$600 for this purpose was included in the appropriation for metropolitan police, 1903, but transferred as a separate appropriation without fiscal year under the decision of the Comptroller. What does that expression "without fiscal year" mean?

Commissioner WEST. It means it was available until used.

Mr. BURKETT. I do not understand it yet.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. No fiscal year designated in which it shall be expended?

Mr. BURKETT. You used all that \$600?

Commissioner WEST. It is being used now.

Mr. BURKETT. Up to the 15th of January?

Commissioner WEST. Yes; but there has been a little delay, and we shall need some of it, or so much thereof as may be necessary. It may not take that whole \$100.

DRAIN, CONGRESS HEIGHTS ENGINE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For amount required for the construction of an open underground drain for the Congress Heights engine house, \$500."

Commissioner MACFARLAND. The note explains that. If there are any further inquiries in regard to it, Mr. Biddle will be glad to answer them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to know the emergency of this item—why it can not go over until we have the general bill.

Colonel BIDDLE. The reason is that the health officer stated that the method of disposition of the sewage is not sanitary.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The present method is not sanitary?

Colonel BIDDLE. No, sir; it is not. In this sort of weather of course it does not make so much difference.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. It came right out in the road in front of houses, and the sanitary officer complained, and he said if it was a private house he would have enforced the law against the maintenance of a nuisance. It really is an emergency matter.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The next is for deepening well, Congress Heights engine house, \$500.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That is explained in the note. Colonel Biddle will explain further if necessary.

Colonel BIDDLE. We estimated what we thought would be necessary to drill a well at the point. There have been some wells drilled near there and in those cases the water has been found at less depth than we estimated we might find it necessary to go to get water. We started the well and drove it down 100 feet farther than we thought we should have to without finding water. Our fund then became exhausted. We therefore have a pump there and a well dug to 300 feet, but no water. The members of the fire-engine company have to go to a private well about 500 feet off, I think, in order to get water for themselves and for their horses.

Mr. BURKETT. Did you consult Doctor Walcott's topographical map?

Colonel BIDDLE. We consulted all the wells that had been driven around there.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Where did they get the water before?

Colonel BIDDLE. This is a new engine house. They now get it from a private well about 100 yards off.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. How long have you been occupying that house?

Colonel BIDDLE. Since last summer.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. Since last July. It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

RAILROAD TERMINAL STATION.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. What have you to say about this next item, at the bottom of the page, in the matter of carrying out the provisions of the acts of Congress providing for the elimination of grade crossings, and so forth?

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That is, as to the grades around the station?

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Yes.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. Commissioner Biddle will state that.

Colonel BIDDLE. I do not know what further to state beyond what is given in the note here.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. I did not hear what you said.

Colonel BIDDLE. I said about all the information I can think of is given in the letter at the bottom of page 28. Of course I can answer any further questions you may desire to ask.

Mr. VAN VOORHIS. Do any gentlemen desire to ask any questions?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask one question. Is there any important necessity for that going in this bill, or would it answer all purposes if it goes over to the regular deficiency bill?

Colonel BIDDLE. That first item, \$100,000, is to pay the railroad company for what they have done for us. They are required to open the streets or change the streets within their right of way, and we are to do it outside of their right of way.

They have been cutting down some of these streets, and while they were doing it it seemed to me it would be cheaper if they would also do the work outside of their right of way, as they were doing the work at a good contract price; and therefore we let them do it, and they have done it with the understanding that they should be paid back as soon as an appropriation was made. This appropriation is to carry out the law. Of course, we are waiting for money to begin our land condemnations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Part of that is included in this amount?

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the effect if we were to decline to make this appropriation at this time?

Colonel BIDDLE. We would not be able to start out with our land condemnations, which might prove inconvenient when the time came to fill the plaza, and besides that we owe this money to the railroad for the work they have already done.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it do you owe?

Colonel BIDDLE. Very nearly that first item, \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Very nearly a hundred thousand dollars?

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is \$75,000.

Colonel BIDDLE. I think that could be put off.

The CHAIRMAN. That can be put off without any inconvenience to the work, in your opinion?

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes; if it is not put off too long.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course it would come in the regular bill.

The next item is \$75,000 for restoring pavements on streets changed in grade?

Colonel BIDDLE. That would be about the same thing, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is an item of \$250,000 for purchase of property for the purpose of the plaza and new streets leading thereto.

Colonel BIDDLE. I think we ought to have some amount of that, Mr. Chairman, say \$100,000; but I believe you could put off the other \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purposes would you use the \$100,000 if we allowed it on this bill?

Colonel BIDDLE. For buying land for the plaza and the streets surrounding it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you buy that land?

Colonel Biddle. It is condemned.

Commissioner MACFARLAND. The law is right before us.

Mr. BURKETT (reading). "To acquire by purchase or to condemn in accordance with existing law?"

Commissioner MACFARLAND. That is right.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand this is all provided for by law on the statute books. The question is whether we shall pay it now or pay it later in the general bill.

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes.

Mr. BURKETT. How long do you expect it will be before they finish up this depot?

Colonel BIDDLE. The contract for the station calls for its completion a year from next July.

The CHAIRMAN. I see under the law you are authorized to purchase?

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That gives authority to the Commissioners to purchase where they can agree upon price without condemnation proceedings?

Colonel BIDDLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And what is there to gain by commencing the purchase of land now?

Colonel BIDDLE. The reason is it often takes a year or so to get hold of land after we begin to take steps toward its purchase, owing to the

fact that the titles may be defective or through the proposed condemnation, or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you negotiating with any of the land owners now?

Colonel BIDDLE. No further than to find out who owns it, as far as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you think it necessary to have \$100,000 in money before——

Colonel BIDDLE. Before the 1st of July. We are liable to need it. It is hard to say about it; we may not use anything like that amount; but we want to push the matter through as fast as we can, to get hold of the land, and therefore we may need it.

Mr. BURKETT. My question was along that line. Now, this depot is not going to be finished up this summer or next summer either, as far as that is concerned. You have a lot of preliminaries, you have to find out who owns that property and what you can buy, and separate that from what you must condemn, and so forth. To do all this it is not necessary to have \$100,000 appropriated in the deficiency bill, is it? I do not see why you have to have that money before you can start out to dicker to buy the lands.

Colonel BIDDLE. I think we ought to have some money, even if it is only \$50,000.

Mr. BURKETT. I can not conceive of any necessity for having money to start out and make a dicker for the land, at least not in advance of the regular bill. You would have from now to the 1st of July to go out and dicker to see what you have to buy and what you have to condemn, and then your money will be available in the regular way.

Colonel BIDDLE. I think we are liable to get better terms if we have a certain amount of cash on hand, even if it is only \$50,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Biddle, you think you can get along with \$50,000?

Colonel BIDDLE. It is hard to tell. We would rather have \$100,000, but I think I could get along with \$50,000. I should state that the contract for the building calls for its completion by July 1, 1905. That is the railroad contract. My idea about the plaza is, not to do anything this year. That is the reason I think that \$75,000 could be left out. But next year we will begin in the early spring and try to get that plaza done in one year; because we could not possibly complete that this year anyway, and I did not want it to be started on and only half completed one year and then have to wait over until next year to finish it.

PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA, GA.

STATEMENT OF MR. CECIL CLAY.

The CHAIRMAN. An estimate has been sent down in connection with the Atlanta, Ga., Penitentiary. I understand you have charge of that?

Mr. CLAY. I have charge of that; yes, sir. I will explain how this estimate came to be asked here. It was intended, of course, for the sundry civil bill. There is a corresponding estimate in the sundry civil bill for the continuation of that work on the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, and this would have gone in in the same way for continua-

tion of work on the Atlanta Penitentiary. Major Strong, who had charge, died on the 25th of last July. The Attorney-General, who then had that matter in hand, was away on a summer vacation and he did not come back until October, and then the estimates had gone in, because the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hoyt, who was acting at his office, said we will hold this for the attention of the Attorney-General.

While I was in Denver in October I was telegraphed to about it and when I came back I found it was not included in the estimates. The architect, Mr. Ames, was sent for in order to fix what amount ought to be asked, and he came on early in December to see the Attorney-General. The Attorney-General, however, was very busy at that time with the Northern Securities cases and could not see him. He therefore left then and came back in January, at which time he saw the Attorney-General and they went over the matter and the Attorney-General then agreed that this is the amount that ought to be asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why it should go on the deficiency bill; that is, do you need the money before June 30th?

Mr. CLAY. I think we would need some, Mr. Chairman, because what we have been working on this year, and what we are now working on, is what was left at the beginning of the fiscal year by the appropriation of \$100,000 theretofore made, and \$60,000 only that was appropriated for this current year, which expires with this year. The other \$100,000 came over from an appropriation made just like this—to be available until it was expended, and it was found that there was not enough—the \$100,000 was not enough—so there was a special appropriation made for this year alone of the \$60,000, and of that there is only quite a small balance remaining. I do not think there is enough left to keep these men working until the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would prefer to have this go on the deficiency rather than on the sundry civil bill? This will carry you to the end of the year.

Mr. CLAY. This will carry us for a long while; I can not say precisely how long it will carry us, because that depends of course on how much work we do. But the policy heretofore, you know, had been to appropriate a sufficient sum, so we were sure it would carry us well over one fiscal year and into the next one.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this sum would be sufficient for the balance of the year and for the next fiscal year?

Mr. CLAY. Yes; that will be ample. We are not asking for it now as a deficiency. You see how the thing occurred.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this work being done?

Mr. CLAY. I went down there as soon as I was appointed general agent. I found the first thing to do was to inspect these two penitentiaries that are being built. The Government began back in 1891 with the idea that it ought to take care of its own prisoners, which, of course, was an excellent idea. For some time nothing in particular was done until we took hold of this Leavenworth Penitentiary, and then the Atlanta Penitentiary, and the architects engaged went to Europe and studied the European systems and examined all their buildings and examined all the institutions in the different systems. When these two penitentiaries are completed I think the United States will have institutions entirely up to the most modern ideas of taking care of prisoners, not only keeping them from getting away, but sending them out in such condition that there will not simply be an abstention

for a time, but the institution will turn them out, so that the men will really be better than when they went in. I think Mr. Livingston, who is from Georgia, will say that that penitentiary has been an object lesson to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Not only that, but the people in that section go there, and they have asked that the gates be kept open on Sundays. They come there from all over the country, especially on Sundays, to see the prison and how it is conducted, and it is the admiration of the world.

Mr. CLAY. The work being done I think is being well done, and the plan Congress has adopted of making these appropriations keeps the men occupied. That is going to be a question that will confront us before long, how to keep the prisoners occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. The convicts do the work to a great extent?

Mr. CLAY. Yes, sir.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES CURTIS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM KANSAS.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Curtis, we have one item here that you probably can tell us something about; you are supposed to know all about the Indians. You will find it on page 62. (Reading:) "That for the protection of the growing and standing timber on the ten sections in area of land in the former Chippewa of the Mississippi Indian Reservation in Minnesota," and so forth. That is in Minnesota?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir. Last year we passed an act to sell that timber under a different plan than the old Nelson Act of 1889, and in that act we provided for the reservation of a certain amount of timber for the purpose of encouraging the growth of timber up in that section, so it would not be all cut out, and I suppose, while I do not know anything about it personally—but I suppose from the hearings we had before our committee that there is great danger of any timber that is reserved for sale up there being stolen by the people who want to get hold of it, and also being destroyed by fire. I know for years we have kept Indian police and—I do not know what they call them—rangers, I think, busy up there protecting the timber on the old reservation that this was a part of, this reserve timber land.

The CHAIRMAN. And they want to appoint a fellow to watch it?

Mr. CURTIS. I should judge from the hearings that we had before our committee—and I was chairman of the subcommittee having charge of this legislation—that it is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this timber—ten sections?

Mr. CURTIS. Ten sections. There is supposed to be \$20,000,000 worth of timber on that reservation. I have found on investigation that we were advancing money to the Indians and getting nothing out of this timber at all. But in the Fifty-seventh Congress—I think it was the Fifty-seventh Congress—there was a bill passed to dispose of the timber under a different plan, and we also got an item in the appropriation bill leaving the further disposition of the timber to the discre-

tion of the Secretary, and he stopped the sale of that timber, because we were getting nothing out of it.

We found the appraisers would report a small amount of timber on a given piece of land and it was bought at the appraised value and men were able to make a good many thousand dollars out of it. Now, we have adopted a new plan, and they have sold it under that plan, and the expectations of the Secretary have been realized, and we are getting something out of that timber for the Indians and to reimburse the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not likely to steal it before the regular appropriation, are they? In other words, they ask us to appropriate on a deficiency bill, but we would rather leave it to you.

Mr. CURTIS. It is out of our hands now.

Mr. BURKETT. It should come in under some regular bill. There is no such emergency as to require that it should be rushed through on this deficiency bill.

Mr. CURTIS. I should judge so, for the reason that we passed this act last year and it has been necessary to employ these men.

Mr. BURKETT. What is that on page 63, that the Secretary may sell, under sealed bids after new advertisements, so much of the dead and down timber upon said 10 sections as may be necessary for the protection of the standing and growing pine timber?

Mr. CURTIS. The dead and down timber? We have made no provision for the sale of that timber in our act; at least, I do not remember that we have. We provided that we could sell the dead and down timber belonging to the Indians, and I do not remember our putting any item in the bill as to the other dead and down timber. They would not have asked for it in this deficiency bill or any other bill if we had provided for it.

Mr. BURKETT. Is there much more than 6,000 acres?

Mr. CURTIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. BURKETT. Why does it say only 6,000 acres here?

Mr. CURTIS. Because there was that much reserved from sale.

COMMISSION FOR FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions on this item we will go to page 67. This is in reference to the Dawes Commission. You will notice, Mr. Curtis, on page 67—

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for "Commission, Five Civilized Tribes," fiscal years 1903 and 1904, including all objects mentioned under this title of appropriation in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1904, \$42,748.09.

In explanation of this, see attached letter from the Commission, marked "No. 1, Appendix C." The clerk will hand you that letter.

(Mr. Curtis looked over the letter referred to, which was handed to him by the clerk.)

The CHAIRMAN. After reading that letter, we would like you to give us any additional information you can.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can give you any additional light in reference to this item asked for for the Dawes Commission. I know that they are doing an enormous work down there, and we have made very large appropriations. We thought that we had appropriated enough in the last bill to carry them until the 1st day of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Is their work of real value?

Mr. CURTIS. They are doing better work really than we expected they would do, and they are going into the work more thoroughly than we thought they would. I have looked the question over very carefully, and my candid opinion is that they will complete their work by the 1st day of July, 1905. We are now preparing the appropriation and I feel sure that all the work, except that which can be done properly by a clerk, or, it may be, under the direction of the Indian agent, will be completed by July 1, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN. Will a failure, then, to grant this deficiency result disastrously?

Mr. CURTIS. I think it would delay the work probably two or three months and lay off a lot of men who have gone down there and are paying their board; will compel them to be furloughed without pay. They are efficient clerks; they would have to be laid off. It would be a very good idea, in my opinion, to make this appropriation for them; it would probably save us from appropriating this amount in the Indian bill; it would probably save us money by making it immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it would allow this force to continue along without stopping?

Mr. CURTIS. It would allow them to continue; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if we do not do it, you would have to take care of it?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; because the work is such and is in such condition that it can not be stopped very well.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think the work of the commission will be completed by July 1, 1905?

Mr. CURTIS. I think so.

TOWNSITE COMMISSIONERS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, take the next item. "Town-site Commissioners, Indian Territory."

Mr. CURTIS. The town-site boards have already been furloughed without pay. The Commissioners are down there at an expense, and the clerks are there at an expense, and they can not do any more work unless they have this appropriation made. My judgment is that if this appropriation is made that, with \$25,000 appropriated by us to carry them after July 1, they will complete their work by—well, by the 1st of January, next. It may be delayed a little on account of conditions existing in the Cherokee Nation. There are 297 towns in the nation that this town-site commission have had to appraise and sell and survey. There are 5 of them in the Choctaw Nation that are yet unsurveyed. There are 3 in the Chickasaw unsurveyed; 9 in the Creek Nation unsurveyed. There are 40 towns to be appraised in the Choctaw Nation, 89 in the Chickasaw, and 47 in the Cherokee.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it would be economy to make this appropriation now?

Mr. CURTIS. By all means; yes, it would be. They are doing good work. I want to say to the committee (I think it is only fair to say it) that the Commission has done work there that we did not expect them to do. They divided the lands into from 10 to 18 classes.

The CHAIRMAN. Which Commission do you refer to?

Mr. CURTIS. The Dawes Commission. When we passed this legislation for that Territory no member of the Committee on Indian Affairs thought they would divide the land in more than four classes—agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timber. But I understand they did divide the lands, as I say, into from 10 to 18 classes, and have made the most complete record of every section of that land that can be imagined. You would hardly believe, if I would tell you, how complete their records are with reference to the land in the Indian Territory, and they can now take the name of any Indian and refer at once to their books and tell you just where he is and just how much value attaches to his land.

That has been an enormous work. They have charts of all the localities, with everything marked out on them in colored ink, showing the exact grade of the land, and how much it is appraised at, and all that sort of thing. It is the most complete work that has ever been done in any Indian country, and much more than we of the Indian Committee ever expected them to do.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we wanted to get at. You think, do you, that the work of this commission is of real value, and ought to be completed?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes, sir; it ought to be completed, and the appropriation ought to be made as soon as possible, because the commission is now on furlough, without pay.

Mr. BURKETT. Do you know what the Dawes Commission has cost?

Mr. CURTIS. It has cost over \$1,000,000. We have appropriated a million, I think—\$1,400,000, all told, for the Dawes Commission. The report which I got on the 1st of October was that they had expended, all told, \$1,100,000.

The Town Site Commission has cost us about \$300,000, but you want to remember, gentlemen, that the Dawes Commission handled 19,000,000 acres of land, and divided it up, as I have told you. They have settled and passed upon 200,000 claims and they have passed upon the rights of Indians to \$10,000,000 of money; and all this work has not cost us—I mean it has not cost the Government—but a very small fraction over 5 cents per acre for that administration, and when you think of it you will concede that it is getting out of that at a very small expense.

This Town Site Commission that has cost \$300,000 has surveyed, platted, appraised, and sold—or will have done it at a very early date—the property in 297 towns in which millions of dollars have been invested. Fine business blocks that would be an ornament even to the city of Washington have been placed there by people who had nothing but the business interests of those communities at heart.

The CHAIRMAN. So, on the whole, you think the work of these commissions has been efficient?

Mr. CURTIS. I do. If I had been consulted, or if the members of the Indian Committee had been consulted, the property in the Indian Territory would have been divided into only four classes; and if that had been done the whole work would have been completed by this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The additional classification, you think, has resulted in something of value?

REMOVAL OF INTRUDERS.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. In each of these treaties we put a provision that the Government should remove from the lands of these Indian allottees all objectionable persons, and put the Indians in free and undisputed possession of their allotments. I think we appropriated \$15,000 for that purpose.

Mr. CURTIS. Now, the Indian allotments are made in great big pastures. I know of one pasture where a man had 75,000 acres—in one single pasture. The men who own those pastures are rich, and do not want to give up possession. In some places they have broken out farms, and have their farmers on different tracts of land, and the farmers do not want to get off because they may have built houses. The object of this provision was to remove the men who occupied the pastures, and to give possession to the Indians. If a full-blooded Indian would go out himself to take possession and a man refused to give him possession, the Indian would go out at back of the hillside and stay there; but if the Indian went in company with the Indian agent the delivery would be made promptly. I believe now it is a good idea to make this appropriation, so that each allottee can be put into possession of his allotment; and especially at this particular time should this be done, when there are so many charges of grafting and robbing the Indian in the Indian Territory. I do not think the Government can afford to let a matter of a few thousand dollars stand in the way of putting these Indians in full possession of their allotments.

Yes; I do not think the Government can afford for a few thousand dollars to put anything in the way of these Indians being put in the possession of their allotments. I take the position that no Indian could rightfully be robbed of his lands because these provisions were in the treaties requiring the Government to put him in possession.

Mr. BURKETT. Does it have to go on this bill?

Mr. CURTIS. We only appropriated \$15,000, and they told me when I was down there in October that the money was about exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are beginning to put these fellows in possession?

Mr. CURTIS. Just as fast as an Indian asks to be put in possession of his allotment he is put in possession. There are 10,000 or 12,000 full-blooded Indians in the Indian Territory to whom allotments have been made.

CONSTRUCTING ROADS, INDIAN TERRITORY.

There is one more item. "To carry out the provision of section 10 of the supplemental agreement with the Creek Nation, as ratified by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1903, and section 37 of the Cherokee agreement, as ratified by the act of July 1, 1902, \$5,000." What do you know about that?

Mr. CURTIS. I know they had no public roads in the Indian Territory. The Indians own their land, and we put a provision in the treaties and they consented to it, for the establishment of roads in those two nations. The people that lived in the different towns had no way to go from one town to another except through these wire fences, with wire gates, which you know about, and we did not make any appropriation to lay out those roads.

The CHAIRMAN. You authorized the roads to be laid out? .

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; but did not appropriate any money for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about the advisability of appropriating?

Mr. CURTIS. I think we ought to appropriate the money, and I think in the Union bill we should make provision for the opening of roads in the Chickasaw and Choctaw country.

Mr. BURKETT. You mean just surveying, or grading and bridging also?

Mr. CURTIS. Just surveying. Of course, \$10,000 would not last a month if you attempted to grade and build bridges with it. It has all been surveyed, the lines have been run, but yet you have to send another surveyor or some one out who understands the lines to indicate where the lines ought to go, just the same as a county surveyor goes out and gives the corners for a county road.

Mr. BURKETT. There are mounds, are there not?

Mr. CURTIS. There are stones.

Mr. BURKETT. All that western country is surveyed with mounds.

Mr. CURTIS. There are large stones in our country.

The CHAIRMAN. These roads would have to be ascertained and described?

Mr. CURTIS. They have to be, yes, and there is no one else authorized to do it except the officers of the Government who are down there.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is there any urgency in that matter?

Mr. CURTIS. I do not think there is any urgency in it, and I believe if you will leave it out we can take care of it in the Indian appropriation bill.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *January 19, 1904.*

Col. WALTER P. BROWNLOW,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I send you herewith inclosed a statement giving the information desired by the committee. I hope it will be satisfactory. Upon a careful examination of the condition of the subsistence fund at the Danville Branch, I find that the whole amount named in the estimate before the committee, \$7,500, will be required. I stated to the chairman of the committee that I thought it could be reduced to \$4,000. Will you kindly explain that I was led into this error by my desire not to ask for any larger amount than was actually necessary, and request him to restore the original amount?

A report now comes from the Marion Branch that on account of the severe cold weather and consequent more complete failure of the natural gas supply, due to the freezing in the pipes, and the necessity of buying more coal, that Branch is confronted with a deficiency of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 under household. Fearing that your committee would not act on any informal presentation of the matter, the Branch authorities have been instructed to forward an estimate, with full explanation as to the cause of the deficiency. But if you can prevail upon the committee to insert the item under household, Marion Branch, as included in the statement giving the condition of the funds at the several Branches, it will save some trouble. If you find that this can not be done, kindly inform me so that we may send an estimate through the War Department.

I wish you would assure the members of the committee that these deficiencies are not due to lavish expenditures and careless supervision, but to conditions which are unavoidable. Except in cases of emergency—such as breaking down of machinery and matters of that character—not one dollar is expended at any of the Branches except upon estimates which are forwarded to headquarters, where they are carefully scrutinized as to prices and quantities, and frequently revised.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

I also inclose a sheet showing the condition of the post funds at the Northwestern and Western Branches, and the increase in the cost of water at the Southern and Western Branches. This information I was unable to give with accuracy, and I send it to you so that in case of need you can advise the committee.

Very truly, yours,

MOSES HARRIS, *General Treasurer.*

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS—DEFICIENCIES FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Statement for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, showing the condition of funds at the several Branches of the Home under the various heads of appropriations for which deficiency appropriations are required.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$44,650.05
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904.....	\$55,114.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904.....	3,500.00
	<u>58,614.00</u>
Deficiency	13,963.95

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$25,084.53
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904.....	\$31,720.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904.....	2,904.00
	<u>34,624.00</u>
Deficiency	9,539.47

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$19,901.95
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904.....	\$38,869.30
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904.....	5,252.45
	<u>44,121.75</u>
Deficiency	24,219.80

[Appropriation: Hospital.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$14,254.39
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904.....	\$10,162.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904.....	5,090.74
	<u>15,252.74</u>
Deficiency	998.35

[Appropriation: Repairs.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$12,862.19
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904.....	\$5,988.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904.....	8,873.19
	<u>14,861.19</u>
Deficiency	1,999.00

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

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[Appropriation: Farm.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$2,410.40
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904	\$4,760.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904	1,150.00
	<u>5,910.00</u>
Deficiency	3,499.60

WESTERN BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$24,562.55
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904	\$34,716.00
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904	10,848.50
	<u>45,564.50</u>
Deficiency	21,001.95

MARION BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$10,628.06
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904	\$12,172.30
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904	2,664.00
	<u>14,836.30</u>
Deficiency	4,208.24

DANVILLE BRANCH.

[Appropriation: Subsistence.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$53,425.35
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904	60,925.35
Deficiency	7,500.00

[Appropriation: Household.]

Appropriation available January 1, 1904	\$26,830.58
Liabilities under existing contracts and pay rolls to June 30, 1904	\$30,639.28
Estimated cost of supplies required to June 30, 1904	5,000.00
	<u>35,639.28</u>
Deficiency	8,808.70
Respectfully submitted.	

MOSES HARRIS,
General Treasurer N. H. D. V. S.

Statement showing the balance available, post fund, December 31, 1903, at the following branches:

Northwestern Branch	\$5,356.65
Western Branch	10,683.00

Statement showing the increase in the cost of water at the following Branches:

	Cost per month, 1903.	Cost per month, 1904.	Increase per month.
Southern Branch	\$616.50	\$1,400.00	\$783.50
Western Branch	707.00	960.00	243.00

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

COST OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1904.

SIR: At a recent hearing before your committee, I stated that one-half the cost of battle ships was for hull and machinery, and the other half for armor and armament. I wish to correct this statement as follows:

2. The estimated total cost for a battle ship of 16,000 tons trial displacement is as follows:

Hull and machinery	\$4, 151, 333
Armor, armament, and equipment	3, 500, 000
	<hr/> 7, 651, 333

For an armored cruiser of 14,500 tons trial displacement:

Hull and machinery	\$4, 035, 000
Armor, armament, and equipment	2, 250, 000
	<hr/> 6, 285, 000

Very respectfully,

CHARLES O'NEIL,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1904.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following items be inserted in the first urgent deficiency bill which may come before Congress.

Improving the Capitol grounds: To pay Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects, for preparing a revised plan of the shrubbery and tree settings in the Capitol grounds, bringing the same up to date, five hundred and sixty dollars.

In explanation of this item, I beg to say that Frederick Law Olmsted, elder, was the landscape architect of the Capitol grounds. When the grounds were laid out, and the matter of the trees and shrubbery settled, Mr. Olmsted prepared a complete plan of the Capitol grounds, showing the location of all trees and shrubbery, the names of the individual pieces being given thereof. A few years ago a great deal of the shrubbery was removed or reset, making the original plan useless. During the last two years further installation of shrubbery and trees has been made, and Olmsted Brothers, the succeeding firm, were requested to prepare a complete plan of the present grounds, giving the same character of information as the original plan. From this latter plan we have been enabled to bring the information up to date.

As these services were performed during the fiscal year 1903, and as that appropriation is exhausted, I am compelled to ask a deficiency appropriation for the amount above named.

Very respectfully,

ELLIOTT WOODS,
Superintendent U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, January 19, 1904.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to submit the following in explanation of two items in the deficiency estimates now before Congress (House Doc. No. 260, 58th Cong., 2d sess.).

TELEGRAPHING AND PURCHASE OF INDIAN SUPPLIES (P. 27).

The purposes of this appropriation are several in number:

1. To pay the expenses of purchasing goods and supplies. Under this head comes the expenses of the warehouses in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco (except rent of the warehouses).

2. To pay for all advertising, with some few exceptions. The law requires the Department to advertise for all purchases exceeding \$500, except in case of exigency. (See sec. 2, Indian appropriation bill.) These advertisements are paid for at commercial rate (20 Stat., p. 216, sec. 6). In recent years the demand for advertising has grown, and now there is a necessity for it, not only generally but locally. As explained in a note to the estimate, the increase of the school system has added materially to this item of expense.

3. To pay for inspection. By which is meant the salaries and expenses of the experts employed in the several warehouses to examine the goods delivered under contract. While the quantity of goods purchased is no greater than formerly, the variety is, and this necessitates more inspection.

4. To pay for all telegraphing, with some few exceptions. The telegraph connections with both agencies and schools have increased considerably in late years, and the telegraph is used much more than formerly, to the great advantage of the service.

The office uses this appropriation as economically as it can consistent with the best interests of the service, but of recent years the amounts appropriated in the regular Indian bill have not been sufficient. The office has hesitated to increase the estimates, hoping to get along from year to year with the amounts asked for. But as already explained, there has been a legitimate increase of expenses all along the line.

The amount appropriated under this title in the regular Indian bill for the fiscal year 1903, was	\$50, 000
In addition there was appropriated in the general deficiency bill for 1903...	15, 000

Total	65, 000
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All of this was needed and spent except \$400, which goes back into the Treasury.

CONTINGENCIES, INDIAN DEPARTMENT, (p. 28).

This is in the nature of an omnibus appropriation, and, as its title indicates, is very general in its purposes; so much so as to be difficult to describe in many respects. It applies to the Indian service in general, except in those States and Territories which have an "Incidental" fund. The principal items of regular expense under this head are as follows:

1. Pay and traveling expenses of five special Indian agents.
2. Traveling and incidental expenses of agents and their offices.
3. Pay of employees at those agencies having no other funds available.
4. Expenses that can not be anticipated, and expenses authorized by law but for which no other fund is available.

There has been no material increase in items 1 and 2, but the changed conditions have necessitated more employees and a greater miscellaneous expense. There is more special work to be done for which there is no other appropriation. The demands in this respect for the current year are unusually heavy. The investigation of affairs in the Indian Territory is a case in point, all of the expense of which must come out of "contingencies," unless some other provision is made.

The appropriation in the regular Indian appropriation bill for 1903 was	\$40,000
There was appropriated in the general deficiency bill	5,000
	45,000

This was all expended except about \$1,700.

This does not, however, indicate the needs this year, for as already explained the contingent expenses are unusually heavy. Of the \$40,000 appropriated for 1904, only \$3,300 remains unexpended at this date.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES FOREIGN MISSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 19, 1904.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, the inclosed memoranda in connection with the request of this Department for an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for contingent expenses, foreign missions, for the current year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE.

Estimate of disbursements under the appropriation for contingent expenses, foreign missions, during the current fiscal year.

Appropriation	\$180,000
Aggregate of allowances to embassies and legations, per schedule	106,038
Disbursed by Department	50,000
On account of Public Printer	2,000
Telegrams	25,000
Total	183,038

It is estimated that the expenses of the different missions caused by emergencies and necessary official expenses, including telegrams, will easily reach the sum of \$25,000 for the year.

Annual allowance to legations for contingent expenses.

Argentine Republic.....	\$2,000	Korea	\$2,300
Austria	3,500	Liberia	1,000
Belgium	2,500	Mexico	5,000
Bolivia	3,000	Nicaragua, etc.....	2,100
Brazil	3,000	Netherlands, etc.....	2,750
Chile	2,400	Portugal	2,600
China	1,420	Peru	2,500
Colombia	2,400	Paraguay, etc	1,600
Cuba	4,700	Persia	2,500
Denmark	2,160	Russia	5,200
Ecuador	1,600	Spain	3,100
France	5,800	Sweden and Norway	2,800
Greece, etc.....	3,100	Switzerland	2,800
Germany	4,650	Siam	1,000
Great Britain	6,000	Turkey	4,308
Guatemala and Honduras	3,600	Venezuela	3,000
Haiti	2,800	Tangier (C. G.)	1,600
Italy	3,000		
Japan	2,250	Total	106,038

Telegraph bills paid by Department.

Month of July, 1903.....	\$2,806
Month of August, 1903.....	1,271
Month of September, 1903	749
Month of October, 1903.....	1,249
Month of November, 1903.....	3,124
Total	9,199

Telegraph bills from the following embassies and legations for the quarter ending September 30, 1903.

China	\$1,535.96
Argentine Republic.....	119.00
Great Britain	432.00
Japan	258.00
The Netherlands	123.00
Russia	117.00
Siam	155.00
Turkey	1,601.00
Turkey (months October and November)	579.00
Venezuela	344.00
Venezuela (months October and November)	210.00
Total	5,473.96

Cost of telegrams is not included in the allowance for contingent expenses of embassies and legations, but is in addition thereto.

Comments from some of the requests for increased allowances.

Portugal: Insufficiency of bookcases for accommodation of archives and books; 750 volumes piled on floors and in closets; requests new carpets and chairs, and states that only one old and shabby rug and no curtains belong to the Government. August 26, 1903.

Uruguay: Please authorize me to purchase a new reception room set for this legation to replace the one now in use, which is badly moth-eaten. It is the old set that my predecessor had re-covered, and its use in reception room should be discontinued; asks for \$200. Montevideo, March 11, 1903.

Switzerland: Minister states that it is almost impossible to obtain suitable quarters for legation, and is obliged to go to Geneva for temporary residence. June 12, 1903.

Japan: Minister, under date of June 22, 1903, requests an allowance of \$2,000 for repairs to legation and for new furniture, stating that the condition of the premises was almost uninhabitable for the representative of any country.

Great Britain: The ambassador, in a request for increased allowance, referring to several items of necessary expense of a miscellaneous nature, states that he would willingly pay these bills himself, except that he considers it a precedent that some successor would feel obliged to follow, and who would not be so able to bear this expense as himself.

The larger part of the requests for increased allowances and the explanations therefor come in the personal interviews of the diplomatic officers when they call at the Department. It is well understood at the Department that almost without exception the allowances at the different embassies and legations do not cover all the actual and necessary official expenses. This is particularly true at the more important missions.

There is a steady increase in the total cost of cable service arising from the increasing influence of the United States in international affairs, and the same cause will materially tend to increase the expenses in other directions.

The item of rent alone takes from one-third to more than one-half of the allowance at each legation, and will average perhaps two-fifths of the allowance. The item of clerk hire and messenger service also covers from one-third to one-half of the allowance. These two items, which cover a large part of the allowance, leaves but a small sum to be used for miscellaneous expenses, such as stationery, postage, fuel, lights, etc.

At nearly all of the missions, electric lights have to be installed at the expense of the tenant, and the cost of the electric lights is something in excess of the former expense for gas.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES CONSULAR SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1904.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for the consideration of your committee a statement of reasons for this Department's request for an appropriation of \$40,000 to meet an anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Memorandum regarding request for deficiency appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates, 1904.

It is of the highest importance that the sum of \$40,000 to meet an anticipated deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates for the present fiscal year be appropriated. Although the Department endeavors to observe the greatest degree of economy possible in the contingent expenses of the consular service, the growth of the service and the increased demands upon it render the present appropriation entirely inadequate.

The act passed at the last session of Congress providing for the inspection of food products imported into the United States has largely increased the expenses of the consular service. All blanks, record books, etc., required by consular officers in executing the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture under this act have to be provided from the appropriation for contingent expenses.

The creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor has increased the demands upon consular officers for commercial information and statistics, and has necessitated the supplying of typewriters to many offices in order to render compliance with the demands on those offices possible.

The increase in the correspondence of consular officers resulting from the inquiries from individuals and firms concerning trade conditions has been very great, and it

must be borne in mind that the paper, postage, and statistics necessary to conduct this correspondence must be supplied from the appropriation for contingent expenses.

In nearly all parts of the world rents are increasing, and the sum necessary a few years ago to secure rooms suitable for consular offices in many places is now entirely inadequate. Moreover, the great increase in the consular business has rendered necessary larger offices and greater expenses for light, heat, and furniture. The expenditure for furniture that is absolutely necessary has been larger during the present year even with the most rigid economy involving the cutting down of requisitions in many cases, and in others the denial of allowances for articles needed in the proper equipment of the offices.

Finally it should be recognized that a considerable part of the increase of expenses of the consular service is on account of its natural growth. The official fees received indicate the increase of consular business, although only in part:

Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
1898.....	\$822,246.95		
1899.....	915,088.30	\$92,841.35	
1900.....	1,011,610.95	95,512.65	
1901.....	1,004,824.10		\$6,786.85
1902.....	1,097,475.03	92,650.93	
1903.....	1,190,634.42	93,159.39	

Thus it will be seen that since the year 1898, with the exception of 1901, there has been a steady increase in the amount of official fees collected of over \$90,000 annually.

It is therefore most important that the Department be in position to meet these increasing expenses, and it is earnestly hoped that the Congress may recognize this fact by appropriating the amount asked for.

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1904.

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

SIR: At your request, made when I was before the committee on yesterday, I have prepared a proviso to be attached to the deficiency appropriation for fees of clerks, United States courts, 1903.

It is as follows:

Provided, That hereafter no part of any money appropriated shall be used in payment of per-diem compensation to any clerk for attendance in court, except for days when the court is actually in session, opened in the presence of the judge (and when he attends under section 583, 584, 671, or 672, Revised Statutes of the United States), which fact shall be certified in the approval of the account.

This proviso seems to be necessary by reason of the decision in the case of the United States *v.* Finnell (185 U. S., 236).

It is at least doubtful whether the following should not be left out of the proviso, to wit: "And when he attends under section 583, 584, 671, or 672, Revised Statutes of the United States."

In many districts the court is kept open day after day, and sometimes for months and months, with no judge present. This practice enables the clerk to obtain per diem compensation for each day upon which court is opened and adjourned by the marshal or by the clerk. This matter was discussed at considerable length in the Senate in connection with the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1888.

You also ask me to inform you whether or not the proviso as to the official emoluments of clerks of United States circuit and district

courts (see 32 Stat., 476) applies to returns of emoluments made by the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Your attention is invited to sections 179, 180, and 181 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, and to section 182 of the same code as amended June 30, 1902.

In view of said sections, it seems to me that said proviso is not applicable to returns of official emoluments made by the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia under said code of law.

The question whether the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia should not be required to account for official emoluments in the same manner as clerks of the United States circuit and district courts is for Congress to pass upon. At present the Department of Justice has no supervision of his returns.

Respectfully,

J. J. GLOVER,
Chief Division of Accounts.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 20, 1904.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of the 18th instant, I beg to submit for the information of your committee the following statement regarding the horses and vehicles owned by the Department of Commerce and Labor:

There are 12 horses in the possession of the Department, and 15 vehicles. Six of the horses were owned by the bureaus prior to the organization of the Department and the others have been since acquired. Of the vehicles, four have been purchased by the Department since organization; the others were already in the possession of the bureaus. Of the bureau vehicles, three are no longer in use, and these are to be sold.

The vehicles purchased since the organization of the Department are a two-seated rockaway, a surrey, a coupé rockaway, and a covered express wagon. The two-seated rockaway is for the use of the Secretary. The surrey is a single-horse open vehicle for summer service, and is used by officials of the immediate office of the Secretary for departmental errands, such as necessary visits to the various outlying bureau buildings, to the Government Printing Office, to the Civil Service Commission, and to the other governmental offices. It is also used by the disbursing officers in making their salary payments at the several bureaus. The buildings of the Department are so widely scattered that a vehicle for the uses just mentioned is a matter of necessity. The coupé rockaway is a single-horse closed carriage that replaces the surrey in winter and is used for similar purposes. The express wagon is employed to collect and distribute the departmental mails. A single wagon is inadequate for this purpose, however, and one of the express wagons of the Census Bureau is accordingly utilized to assist in the mail service.

The Bureau of the Census has 4 horses and 6 vehicles, all of which were acquired before the organization of the Department and prior to

the appointment of the present Director. The Census vehicles are a brougham, a surrey, a victoria, a wagonette, and two covered express wagons. The victoria has not been in use since the organization of the Department, and is to be sold. The wagonette has been used at intervals by the Disbursing Office in transferring funds to the bureaus, but not for other purposes. One of the covered express wagons is used by the Bureau to carry the mails and for expressage, while the other is employed in part by the Bureau and in part by the Secretary's office for similar purposes.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey possesses a covered express wagon, with one horse, used in carrying the mails and for expressage.

The Bureau of Fisheries has 1 horse and 3 vehicles. One of these vehicles is a light, open carriage, known as a runabout, which is used by the Commissioner of Fisheries in making official visits to the fish ponds under his supervision and in trips between his Bureau and the main building of the Department, which are widely separated. The other vehicles of the Bureau of Fisheries consist of a surrey and a coupé rockaway. Neither of these carriages has been used since the organization of the Department, and they are to be disposed of.

The Bureau of Standards possesses an electric automobile express wagon that was purchased before the Department's organization. This vehicle is used chiefly in carrying mail and supplies from the city offices of the Bureau to the laboratories on Pierce Mill road, 6 miles away.

In addition to the express wagons that are owned by the Department, 3 vehicles of this character are hired under contract for official purposes—2 by the Bureau of Fisheries and 1 by the Bureau of Labor.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMSE A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

BUILDINGS, AREA OF.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 20, 1904.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of the 18th instant, I beg to inclose herewith for the information of your committee a tabular statement showing the floor space in the various bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In computing the area available for office purposes no allowance has been made for the floor space occupied by stationary furniture, such as desks, tables, bookcases, file cases, cabinets, wardrobes, press copying stands, and the like, and by fixtures of all kinds. An additional statement will be furnished the committee in the course of a day or two showing the amount of floor space used for office purposes in the Department exclusive of the area occupied by such furniture and fixtures.

Very truly, yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

Floor space in the various bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C.

Bureau.	Total floor space, including halls and closets.	Floor space used for office purposes, not including closets.	Average amount of floor space per employee.
	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>	<i>Square feet.</i>
Secretary's Office ^a	b 17,458	12,283	162
Bureau of Corporations.....	6,759	3,113	100
Bureau of Labor.....	11,600	5,400	79
Light-House Board.....	9,332	8,640	187
Bureau of the Census.....	c 136,869	98,500	125
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	66,447	26,000	154
Bureau of Statistics.....	7,866	7,236	122
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	2,049	1,587	226
Bureau of Fisheries.....	d 19,169	7,146	103
Bureau of Navigation.....	5,044	2,028	92
Bureau of Immigration.....	3,392	2,306	100
Bureau of Standards.....	e 17,000	2,700	160
Total.....	303,587	176,939	.....

^a Including chief clerk's office and divisions, office of disbursing and appointment clerk, Solicitor's office, and Department library.

^b Including 1,195 square feet in Department library, 962 square feet in storage rooms, 603 square feet in committee rooms, and 1,479 square feet in Assistant Secretary's offices, at present unoccupied.

^c Including 11,586 square feet in storage warehouse.

^d Including 8,570 square feet in exhibition hall, aquaria, and attic of main Bureau building. The Bureau of Fisheries also has sheds occupying 3,800 square feet.

^e Not including laboratories in process of construction on Pierce Mill road.

OFFICE BUILDING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT

UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1904.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to recommend that a further appropriation toward the construction of an office building for the House of Representatives be made in the urgent deficiency bill, as follows:

Office building, House of Representatives: For the construction of a fireproof building for committee rooms and offices for the House of Representatives, provided for in the sundry civil act approved March 3, 1903, and for the purchase of necessary and technical books, five hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and four dollars and sixty cents (\$569,704.60).

By the time the buildings and other material are removed from square 690 this office will be ready to proceed with the excavations necessary for the foundations and cellar of the building and with the masonry work calculated to be put in during the present year. The estimate therefore covers the sum necessary to carry on the work until the next meeting of Congress. I inclose, for your information, an estimate in detail.

In view of the fact that the cost of condemnation and other expenses have nearly absorbed the original appropriation of \$750,000, leaving a balance on hand of only \$1,364.45, and as that sum is not sufficient to carry the work forward until the taking up of the sundry civil bill, I have suggested that appropriation be made at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully,

ELLIOTT WOODS,

Superintendent United States Capitol Building and Grounds.

Hons. J. G. CANNON, W. P. HEPBURN, and J. D. RICHARDSON,
*Commission of the House of Representatives for the
Construction of an Office Building, Etc.:*

OFFICE BUILDING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Detailed estimate to carry forward work until the next meeting of Congress.

Excavations, 61,576 cubic yards, at 60 cents	\$36,945.60
Fence surrounding square	1,500.00
Concrete footings, 2,958 cubic yards, at \$6.50	19,227.00
Concrete basement floor, 6,700 superficial yards, at \$2.....	13,400.00
Cut granite, 70,400 superficial feet, at \$3.50.....	246,400.00
Base and window sills of court	3,500.00
11,264 feet granite facing of area walls, at \$2.....	22,528.00
7,475,600 common red brick laid in cement, at \$18 per M.....	149,643.00
284,544 pressed brick in court, at \$45 per M.....	12,805.00
Floor arches for two floors, 120,688 square feet, at 30 cents	36,206.00
Beams and channels for floors.....	27,550.00
Total	569,704.60

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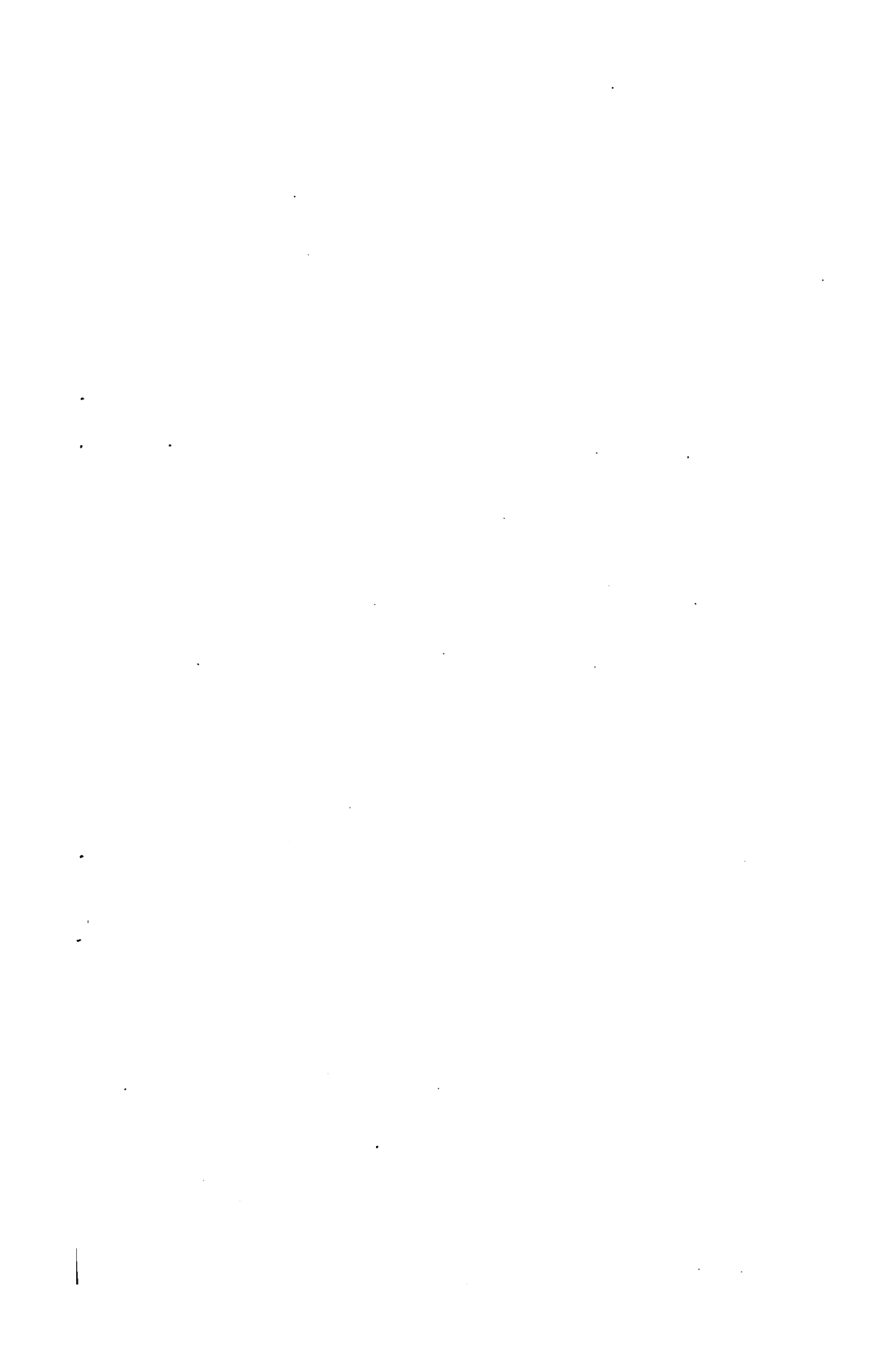
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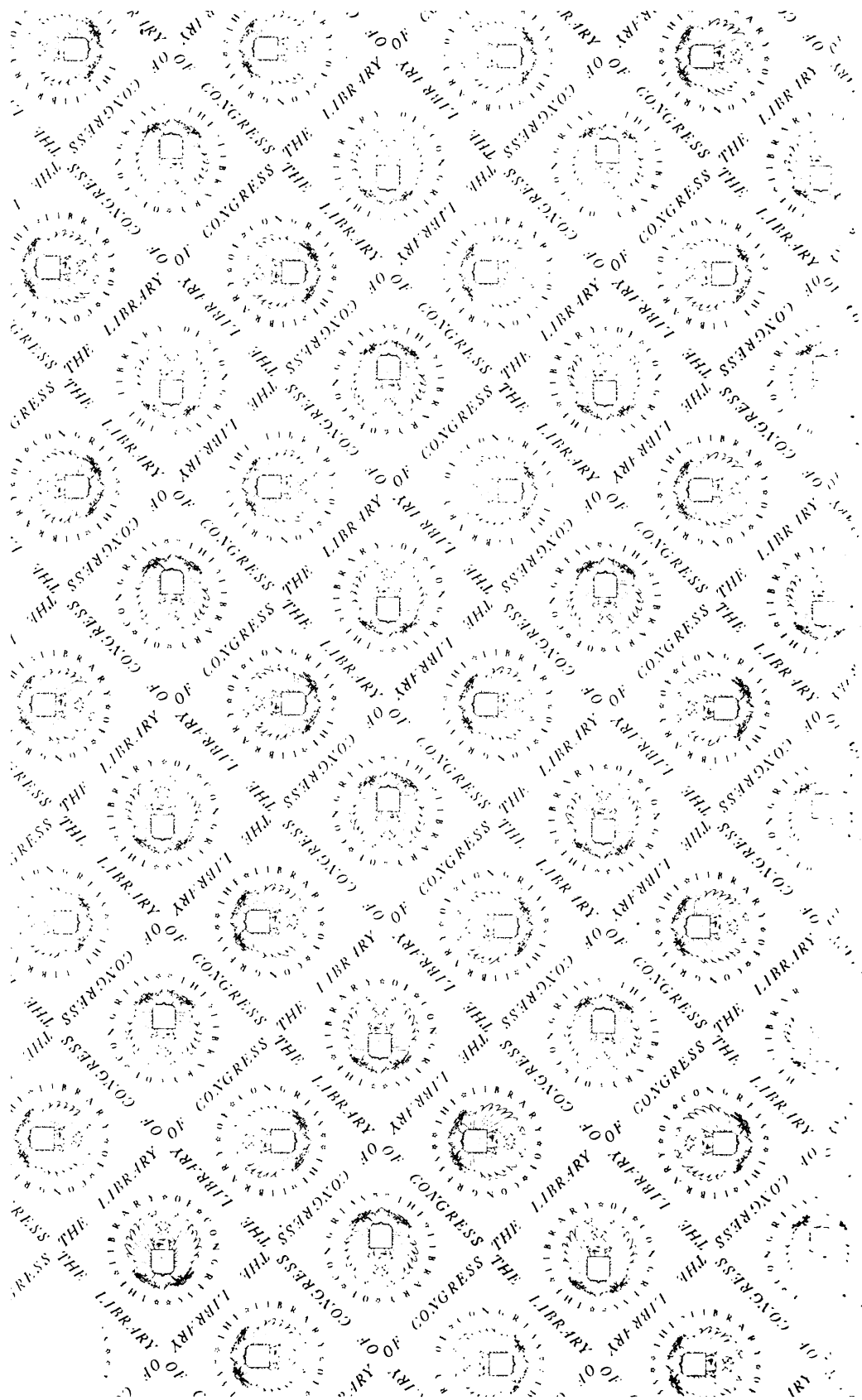
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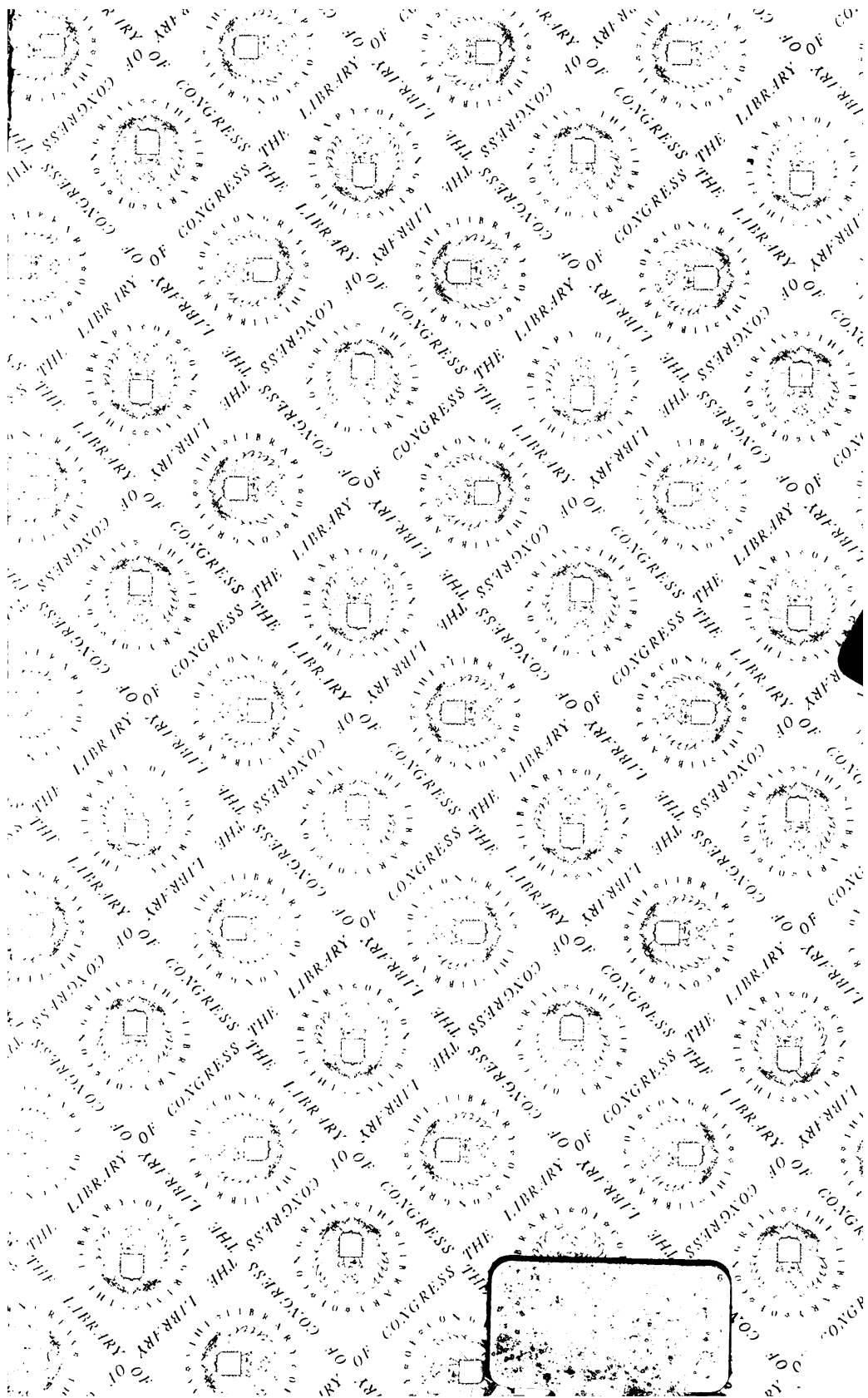
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